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Dropping Names: Jente Hameln and her Distinguished Descendants

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Miriam Sara Jente Hameln (-1695) was one of nine children of Joseph Hameln (1597-1677), as he was known in Jewish records. (Fig. 1) He was called Jobst Goldschmidt in secular records. (Dual names were usual during this time, and can lead to confusion that can no longer be straightened out. One can find statements like "may be the same person as" in genealogical articles). Long ago as this all was, we know from Glueckel's tables (in the German edition) and from other sources that Joseph Hameln's father was Baruch Daniel Samuel Stuckert, who was leader of the Jews of Hesse, that his wife's father was Nathan Spanier (abt 1570-1645), that her mother was Zippora (married 1598), and that her grandfather was Moses Spanier (died 1596/7).

Joseph's youngest son, Chaim, married a girl (she was only 14) named Glueckel. The marriage, arranged by the parents as was then customary, was a very happy one. And when Chaim died over 20 years later, in 1691, he left 12 children, of whom the youngest were infants. His despondent widow decided to spend her sleepless nights constructively, and wrote a family history. The original manuscript has been lost, but a copy made by her son Moses was published in 1896 by David Kaufmann,[1] a scholar living in Budapest. It is not known if he found the manuscript in Budapest, or if it was an heirloom in his wife's family, who was a Gumperz[2] a family interrelated with the Goldschmidts. There are English translations of Glueckel's memoirs; the one most often available is a Schocken paperback from 1977. In 1910, the feminist Bertha Pappenheim produced a German translation of Glueckel's memoirs from the original Judeo-German. This edition contains an appendix of several genealogical charts indicating Pappenheim's own descent from Jente

[1] See, for example, David Kaufmann, *Aus Heinrich Heine's Ahnensaal*, Breslau: S. Schottlaender, 1896.

[2] Viola Roggenkamp. Introduction to *Die Memoiren der Glueckel von Hameln*, Weinheim, Germany: Belz Athenaeum, 1994, page IX.. — There are several sources for the ancestry of Joseph Hameln, including the Mendelssohn genealogy in *Genealogie*, the Glueckel tables in various German editions, and B. von Maydell, "Die Stieglitz aus Arolsen," Deutsches *Familienarchiv*, Neustadt: Degener 1956, ppp. 51-129.

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Fig. 1: The Children of Joseph Hameln

1– Josef HAMELN (aka Jobst GOLDSCHMIDT in civil records)(1597-1677)
sp-Freude SPANIER-271 (1597-1679)
2– Moses GOLDSCHMIDT
2– Abraham GOLDSCHMIDT
sp-Sulke Chaim BOAS
2– Miriam Sara Jente HAMELN (1623-1695)
sp-Solomon GANS (1620-1654)
sp-Leffmann BEHRENS (1630-1714)
2– Samuel Hildesheim GOLDSCHMIDT Rabbi (-1682)
sp-Lena Meschullam-
2– Isaac GOLDSCHMIDT Rabbi (1626-1700)
sp-Hindchen OPPENHEIMER
2– Esther Hameln GOLDSCHMIDT (-1675)
sp-Levin Bendix GOLDSCHMIDT (Juda Loeb HANNOVER to Glueckel) (-1706)
2– Loeb BONN
2– Hannah GOLDSCHMIDT
sp-Jacob SPEYER
2– Chaim HAMELN/GOLDSCHMIDT (-1689)
sp-Glueckel (1646-1724)

Figure 2. Heinrich Heine's Hameln Ancestors

Jente Hameln (-1695) = Salomon Gans

Samuel Gans	Gelle Gans
Joseph Gans	Braeunle Gans
Recha Gans	Lazarus Joseph van Geldern
Heymann Heine	Gottschalk van Geldern
Samson Heine =	Peiere (Betti) van Geldern

Heinrich Heine (1797-1856)

Hameln, and Jente's relationship as Glueckel's sister-in-law. These charts are unfortunately not reproduced in the English Schocken edition.

Figure 3: Hameln Ancestry of Rabbis Hirsch and Breuer

Jente Hameln = Salomon Gans
Suessmann Gans = Schoendel Schmalkalden
Salman Gans = Gella Warburg
Kalman Gans = Hendel Traub
Gella Gans = Isaac Herz
Samson Isaac Herz (1733-1799) = Jette
Gella Herz (1786-1860) = Raphael Hirsch (1777-1857)
Samson Raphael Hirsch (1808-1888) = Johanna Oldenburg
Sophie Hirsch = Salomon Breuer (1850-1926)
Rabbi Joseph Breuer (1882-1960)

The introduction to the Schocken edition states that Glueckel's most famous descendant is the German poet Heinrich Heine, and this statement is reiterated in the entry for Glueckel in the *Encyclopedia Judaica*. I spent some time tracking Heinrich Heine's family tree; this subject is thoroughly covered in the (almost invariably German) literature. One of the motivations for the present article is to make this material more accessible to American genealogists not fluent in German. This literature is in general agreement that Heine's parents were fourth cousins descended from Jente Hameln, not Glueckel and her husband. (Fig. 2) After about three years' study of this family, I happened upon a statement in Theodor Lessing's autobiography[3] that indicates he or his source (not cited) had confused Jente Hameln with a granddaughter of Glueckel also named Jente; this may be the same error perpetuated in the *Encyclopedia Judaica*. Figure 2 agrees with a family tree recorded in 1722 by a family member, Simon van Geldern, as published in Kaufmann's work on Heine's ancestors. (Simon's sources for this information might have been first hand!)

In addition to Samuel and Gelle, Jente had four other children with Salomon Gans, who died young, and three with her second husband, the Court Jew Leffmann Behrens (Cohen), who rose to unimaginable wealth during their marriage. The six Gans children were Suessmann, Samuel, Nathan, Zippora, Gelle, and Chana. The three Cohen children[4] were Herz, Gnendel, who married into the equally wealthy Oppenheimer family, and Moses Jacob.

Heinrich Heine is not the only illustrious descendant of Jente Hameln. Rabbi Gronemann[4] says, early in his work on the genealogies of the oldest Jewish families in Hannover, that all of them either descend from Joseph Hameln, or married into that family early on. Many of these people are also descendants of Jente Hameln, and were prominent in Hannover through their religious and social philanthropy, and leadership in the Jewish Community. They're almost too numerous to mention. I've tried to enter all of them into my database, which is available as a GEDCOM file to interested individuals[5].

Another source equal to Gronemann in scope is Fraenkel and Fraenkel[6], from which I was fortunate to get copies of some descendancy charts from a distant cousin. There are a few copies in the US; Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati has one in its Rare Book Room.

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[3] Theodor Lessing, *Einmal und nie wieder*, Guetersloh: Bertelsmann Sachbuch Verlag, 1969, p. 40.

[4] S. Gronemann, Genealogische Studien ueber die alten juedischen Familien Hannovers, Berlin: Louis Lamm, 1913.

[5] Please send an IBM formatted diskette, either 3.5" or 5.25", along with return postage, which I'll apply to your mailer, to me at 6810 Springfield-Jamestown Rd., Springfield OH 45502, or e-mail me at newhoir@mail.auburn.edu. If your e-mail provider tends to chop up long files, you may be better off sending me a diskette.

[6] Henry Fraenkel and Louis Fraenkel, *Forgotten Fragments of an Old Jewish Family History*, English translation privately published Copenhagen, 1975.

Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch (1808-1888), the famous figure in Orthodox German Judaism, is a descendant of Jente Hameln[7]. His son-in-law Rabbi Salomon Breuer (1850-1926) succeeded him as leader of German Orthodoxy, and founded the Association of Orthodox Rabbis in Germany as well as Agudat Israel. He in turn was succeeded by his son Rabbi Joseph Breuer (1882-1980), who emigrated to the US. There is a long list of descendants who have entries in *DerGrosse Brockhaus*[8], the German encyclopedia:

Guenther Anders (pseudonym for Guenther Stern, born 1902), poet, author of short stories, and critic belongs to a set of prominent descendants whose common Hameln ancestor[9] is Brunella Mayer (1827-1919).

Note that her grandmother (see Figs. 2 and 4a) was a sister of Heinrich Heine's mother.

Figure 4a: Brunella Mayer's Hameln Ancestry

Miriam Sarah Jente Hameln = Salomon Gans (-1695)
|
Gelle Gans = Salomon Eljakin Gottschalk (1616-1709)
|
Brauenle (-1735) = Juspa van Geldern (1653-1727)
|
Lazarus van Geldern (1695-1741) = Sara Lea Pressburg
|
Gottschalk van Geldern (1726-1795) = Sarla David Pinchas Bock

Walter Benjamin

Walter Benjamin (1892-1940), essayist, literary and social critic, fled Germany for Spain with a small group of people, who were detained by the Spanish authorities and threatened with return to Germany. He committed suicide in despair; the group was allowed to continue a few days later.

Figure 4b: Prominent Descendants of Brunella Mayer & Bendix Benjamin

1-- Brunella MAYER (1827-1919)
sp-Bendix BENJAMIN (1818-1885)
2-- Emil Benjamin BENJAMIN (1856-1926)
sp-Pauline SCHOENFLIES (1869-1930)
3-- Walter Bendix Schoenflies BENJAMIN (1892-1940)
sp-Dora KELLNER-
4-- Stefan BENJAMIN (1918)
3-- Georg BENJAMIN M. D. (1895-1942)
sp-Hiilde LANGE Dr. jur. (1902)
4-- Mischa BENJAMIN (1932)
3-- Dora BENJAMIN Ph. D. (1901-1946)
3-- Clara JOSEEPHI (1877-1945)
sp-Wilhelm STERN Ph. D. (1871-1938)
4-- Hilde STERN (1900-1968)
sp-Rudolf SCHOTTLAENDER Ph. D.
5-- Hanna SCHOTTLAENDER
sp-OPPERMANN
6-- Peter (Oppermann) HONIGMANN Ph. D.
sp-Barbara HONIGMANN (1949)
4-- Guenther Stern ANDERS (1902)
sp-Hannah ARENDT Ph. D. (divorced)

William Louis Stern (1871-1938), philosopher, pyschologist, and father of Guenther Anders ended his days at U. of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. Brockhaus gives the English form of his first name. Guenther Anders' ex-wife, Hannah Arendt was a famous author. His uncle Rudolf Schottlaender is a prominent philosopher whose books can be found at many American universities.

Hilde Benjamin (1902-), attorney, prominent Marxist, became known for her harsh sentencing as Vice-President of the Supreme Court of the German Democratic Republic. She was Minister of Justice in the DDR from 1953 to 1967. She was the widow of Walter Benjamin's brother Georg.

The name Schoenflies may ring a bell with chemists and mathematicians; yes, Pauline had a mathematician brother whose name is immortalized in the term Schoenflies notation, but including relatives of relatives makes the topic even more unwieldy than it already is. Adolf von Baeyer[10] (1835-1917) won the 1905 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for

[7] Dr. N. Rosenstein, "The Breuer Family Background", *The Jewish Press*, May 2, 1980, pp. 28D, 36B. Thanks to Florence Marmor for a copy of this article.

[8] *Der Grosse Brockhaus*, 16th edition, 1962. The 17th edition (1966) changed its title to *Brockhaus Enzyklopaedie*.

[9] Much information about this family was found in Gershom Sholem, "Ahnen und Verwandte Walter Benjamins," Bul. Leo Baeck Inst. 61 (1982) pp. 29-55.

[10] There's a distinction between personal nobility, which is not inherited by one's descendants, and nobility which is passed down to one's descendants. von Baeyer's was inheritable; he had the rank "Ritter". The poet Paul Heyse (see below), also a Nobelist, only received personal nobility. Further, Europeans distinguish the country conveying the ennoblement: Germans, for example, felt that "anyone" could become Austrian nobility.

Figure 5a: Hameln Ancestry of Miriam Wulff

Jente Hameln (-1695)
|
Zippora Gans
|
Benjamin Simcha Dessau Wulff
|
Miriam Wulff (1727-1788)

his work in organic chemistry. Bayer aspirin is named for him. von Baeyer descends from Jente Hameln's daughter Zippora. A convenient starting point is Miriam Wulff, who married the financier Daniel Itzig (1722-1799). Daniel Itzig financed the Prussian Court, and as such is an important figure in the history of the time, so much so that Jacobson's monumental book *Juedische Trauungen in Berlin*[11] features portraits of Daniel Itzig and Miriam Wulff in the appendix, as well as other Itzig family documents. The descendants of their 15 children include many famous individuals in addition to von Baeyer.

Daniel Itzig

Figure 5b: Hameln Ancestry of Adolf von Baeyer

Miriam Wulff = Daniel Itzig (1723-1799)
|
Elias Itzig [later Hitzig]
|
Eugenia Hitzig
|
Adolf von Baeyer (1835-19170

The art historian Max Jacob Friedlaender (1867-1958) is one of Jente's seventh greatgrandsons, through her son with Leffmann Behrens, Moses Jacob Cohen Hannover. If there's any relationship to David Friedlaender, who married into the Hameln family, and is thus listed in the next section, I haven't found it yet.

Eduard Gans (1798-1839), jurist and legal philosopher, student of Hegel, was one of Jente's fourth greatgrandsons, through her son Jacob Gans.

The philosopher Theodor Lessing (1872-1933), social critic, spokesman for equal rights for women, was considered so dangerous by the Nazis that when one of them murdered him in Marienbad, Czechoslovakia, where Lessing had fled when the Nazis came to power; the assassin was treated as a hero on his return.

Fig. 6: Famous Descendants of Jente Hameln through Hindchen Duesseldorf

1-- Hindchen DUESSELDORF(-1729)
sp-Michael DAVID (-1758)
2-- David Michael DAVID (-1766)
sp-Serle Philip BOESING (-1745)
3-- Miriam DAVID(-1779)
sp-Baermann LEHMANN (-1784)
4-- Michael BEHREND (1766-1832)
sp-Roesel Wolf EGER (-1798)
sp-Rebekka RIESS (-1838)
5-- Kossmann BEHREND (1801-1886)
sp-Sara GOLDSCHMIDT
6-- Henriette BEHREND (-1887)
sp-Israel SIMON (-1883)
7-- Paula SIMON (1848-1876)
sp-Otto WOLFSKEHL (1841-1907)
8-- Karl WOLFSKEHL (1869-1948)
sp-Hanna DE HAAN (1887-1946)
5-- Sara BEHREND (1804-1858)
sp-Isak Chacham BERNAYS (1792-1849)
6-- Beerman BERNAYS (1826-1879)
sp-Emmeline (Egla) PHILIP (1830-1910)
7-- Eli BERNAYS(1860)
sp-Anna FREUD
8-- Eduard BERNAYS (1891)
7-- Martha BERNAYS
sp-Sigmund FREUD M. D. (1856-1939)
8-- Mathilde FREUD (1887)
sp-Albert HOLLETSCHER
8-- Martin FREUD (1889)
8-- Oliver FREUD (1891)
8-- Ernst FREUD (1892)
8-- Sofie FREUD
sp-Max HALBERSTADT (1882)
8-- Anna FREUD Ph. D. (1895)
6-- Michael BERNAYS (1834-1897)
sp-Louise RUEBKE
sp-Bela Abraham DAVID (-1750)
sp-Voegelchen Meyer MINDEN (-1794)
3-- Leeser Lazarus DAVID
4-- Rebekka DAVID (1759-1847)
sp-Leberecht W. G. SPITTA-4429
5-- Heinrich SPITTA Professor (1799-1860)

[11] Jacob Jacobson, *Juedische Trauungen in Berlin*, Berlin: de Gruyter, 1964. Jewish Marriages in Berlin is based on work JJ did before World War II. His wife & daughter managed to get his notes out of Germany while he was in a concentration camp, which experience he managed to survive. This book is not only valuable because some of the original records did not survive the war, but because Jacobson includes the genealogies of as many of the couples as he could find, and some of them are remarkably extensive.

5-- Karl Johann Philipp SPITTA Ph.D . (1801-1859)
6-- Philipp SPITTA (1841-1894)
6-- Friedrich SPITTA Ph. D. (1852-1924)
sp-Mathilde HILLER
7-- Heinrich SPITTA Ph. D. (1902-1972)
2-- Alexander Michael DAVID (-1741)
sp-Bune Simon GOLDSCHMIDT (-1756)
3-- Simon Alexander Michael DAVID (-1803)
sp-Rahel Edel KANN (-1774)
4-- Blume SIMON (-1847)
sp-Joel Meyer Hekscher BLUMENTHAL (-1844)
5-- Meyer BLUMENTHAL Kommerzienrat (-1893)
6-- Sophie Zipora BLUMENTHAL (-1854)
sp-Leeser ROSENTHAL (1794-1868)
7-- George von ROSENTHAL Baron
7-- Nanni ROSENTHAL
sp-COHEN Prof.
4-- Sara SIMON (-1838)
sp-Simon HEILBRONN
5-- Therese HEILBRONN (-1862)
sp-Levi LESSING (-1879)
6-- Jeanette LESSING (1823-1889)
sp-Julius Carl STERNHEIM
7-- Carl STERNHEIM (1852)
sp-Rosa Maria Flora FRANCKE (-1908)
8-- William Adolf STERNHEIM (1878-1942)
sp-Eugenie Christine Maria HAUTH (1881)
sp-Thea BAUER
sp-Pamela WEDEKIND (-1942)
6-- Siegmund LESSING (-1886)
sp-Adele AHRWEILER (1848)
7-- Theodor LESSING Ph. D. (1872-1933)
sp-Maria Stach von GOLZHEIM (divorced)
sp-Ada Abbenthern

Lessing descends from Michael David (-1758) who moved to Hannover, and married a Goldschmidt-Hameln: Hindchen Duesseldorf (-1729). Hindchen's parents, Bluemchen Gans and Salomon Duesseldorf, were second cousins whose common ancestor is, of course, Jente Hameln. Michael David's descendants account for a significant number of individuals discussed below, who were not introduced in Fig. 6, above.

The composer Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847) is a descendant whose fame equals that of Heine. His son Paul, a chemist, was one of the founders of what became the German company Agfa, (leading German film manufacturer) although he's not listed in *Brockhaus*. Paul's son Otto was ennobled and became Otto von Mendelssohn.

His great-nephew Arnold Mendelssohn (1855-1933), grandson of Marianne Itzig, whose father Isaac was one of David Itzig's 15 children, also a composer, is well-enough known in Germany to be in *Brockhaus*, which says Hindemith was one of his pupils.

Felix's aunt Henriette (1774/5-1831) famous in Germany for her intelligence and character, was acquainted with all her most famous contemporaries.

Felix's grandson Albrecht (1874-1936) founded an Institute for Foreign Policy in Wuerzburg, emigrated to England and became professor at Oxford's Balliol College.

German postage stamp showing Fanny Hensel, nee Mendelssohn

Felix's sister, Fanny, was also an outstanding musical talent, although her father and brother did not encourage her to display her abilities. Her husband, the artist Wilhelm Hensel, on the other hand, did, so some of her music was published and she did some performing. There is a current German stamp with her portrait on it.

The mother of the Assyriologist Jules Oppert (1825-1905), Henriette Gans, descended from Jente Hameln's son Jacob Gans.

The Evangelical (Lutheran) theologian, Karl Johann Philipp Spitta (1801-1859) descends from Jente through his mother, Rebecca David (see Fig. 6). His son Friedrich (1852-1924) followed in his father's footsteps, while his son Philipp (1841-1894) was a musicologist, and permanent Secretary of the Academy of Arts in Berlin. Philipp Spitta was mentioned on National Public Radio as author of a definitive biography of Johann Sebastian Bach as I was writing this. Friedrich's son Heinrich (1902-1972), composer and Professor of Music Education, also has an entry in *Brockhaus*.

Carl Sternheim (1878-1942), one of the most significant Expressionist dramatists, satirized bourgeois society. He's also on Fig. 6. Even Auburn University, which lacks a separate Department of German, has Sternheim's collected works, which include a fragmentary autobiography. He was aware of his Hameln ancestry and relationship to Heinrich Heine.

The author Karl Wolfskehl (1869-1948), is also on Fig. 6. He, too, was genealogically aware.

Several famous people married descendants of Jente Hameln:

Those of you who've taken calculus will have heard the name P. G. Dirichlet (1805-1859). This mathematician married a descendant of Jente Hameln, Felix Mendelssohn's sister Rebecca. One of their daughters married

Heinrich Nelson, known in Germany for his translations; their son was the philosopher Leonard Nelson (1882-1927).

Johann Gustav Droysen (1808-1844), historian and politician, married a greatgranddaughter of Bluemchen Itzig and David Friedlaender (who is famous in his own right in the fight for Jewish "emancipation" - what we would call civil rights today). Droysen favored a strong monarchy and represented the monarchical political party in the 1848/9 Frankfurt National Assembly. (There was an abortive revolutionary movement in Germany at that time; people prominent in it are still considered heroes there.)

David Friedlaender (1750-1834), friend of Moses Mendelssohn, activist for Jewish civil rights and reform within Judaism, married, as mentioned above, Bluemchen Itzig.

Paul von Heyse (1830-1914), one of the stars of the Munich poetry circle, Nobel Prize for poetry 1910, married one of Jente's descendants, Margarete Kugler (1834-1862), greatgranddaughter of Elias Hitzig (also an ancestor of Adolf von Baeyer). He is also himself a family member, grandson of Daniel Itzig's daughter Bella, whose husband Levi Jacob Salomon changed his name to Bartholdy on conversion to Christianity.

The wife of Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), Martha Bernays (1869-1951) (see Fig. 6), was also a family member. This means, of course, that their daughter Anna, famous as a psychologist in her own right, is another descendant.

People with entries in *Encylopedia Judaica* who have connections to Jente Hameln (if they've already been mentioned, I'm not repeating them):

Rabbi Isaac ben Jacob Bernays (1792-1849) was a famous Rabbi in Hamburg (see Fig 6). Samson Raphael Hirsch was one of his disciples. His oldest son Jacob (1824-1881 was a philologist and classicist. When he could not be promoted at the University of Bonn without abandoning Judaism, he left to help found the Jewish Theological Seminary in Breslau. His youngest brother Michael (1834-1897) became a literary critic and historian, while the middle brother, Berman (-1879) was the father of Martha Bernays, Freud's wife. Her nephew Edward Bernays (born 1921) was a public relations expert. *Encyclopedia Judaica* also includes the mathematician Paul Isaac Bernays (born 1888) in the family, without specifics. He coauthored a text with David Hilbert, an extremely famous mathematician.

The branch of the family to which the feminist Bertha Pappenheim (1857-1936) belongs also included many prominent individuals with entries in *Encyclopedia Judaica* and similar references. This group centers around Benedict Salomon Goldschmidt (1769-1826) of Frankfurt/Main, and his two wives, the sisters Bella and Sprinze Braunschweig, who descend from Jente Hameln. B.S. Goldschmidt belongs to a family called Goldschmidt-Cassel to distinguish them from the Goldschmidt-Hamelns and other Goldschmidts. Some German genealogists writing in *Juedische Familienforschung* felt that their first documented ancestor, Meier, may have been a son of Baruch Daniel Samuel Stuckert, the first known Goldschmidt-Hameln, or a more distant relative, but this relationship is speculative. The Goldschmidt-Cassels, many of whom are documented in Frankfurt/M, also produced many famous people and intermarried with the Rothschilds. Only those members who are also Goldschmidt-Hamelns will be considered here. Bertha's mother Recha Goldschmidt was a granddaughter of Benedict Salomon Goldschmidt.

Recha's cousin Jeanette married Max Kaulla (1829-1895) served 1885-1895 in the upper chamber of the Stuttgart city council; he was the author of an 1861 petition for complete equality for Jews[12].

The mineralogist Viktor Goldschmidt (1853-1933], inventor of the bicircular goniometer, was a cousin of Bertha Pappenheim, and grandson of B.S. Goldschmidt through his father Salomon Benedict Goldschmidt.

Another cousin, Charlotte Esther Oppenheim, married Moritz Warburg, one of the Warburgs (whose story was published in 1992 by Ron Chernow), also a branch of that family also belongs to the Hameln-Goldschmidts.

Figure 8: Hameln Ancestry of the Sisters Braunschweig

Jente Hameln (-1695) = Leffmann Behrens Cohen
|
Moses Jacob Lipmann Cohen (1657-1697)
|
Gumpel Behrens Cohen = Sprinze Kann
|
Jente Cohen = Isaac Loeb
|
Loeb Isaac Kann = Bella Cleve-Gomperz
|
Jeanette Kann (1748-1822) = Model Moses Braunschweig
|
Bella and Sprinze Braunschweig

[12] Maria Zelzer, *Weg und Schicksal der Stuttgarter Juden*, Stuttgart: Stadtarchiv, 1964.

Much information on family members (and other prominent German Jews) can be found in *Neue Deutsche Biographie*, but unfortunately only up to the letters Mo. The next volume is due out next year; anticipated completion is 2015. (Vol.1 came out in 1952). This reference, which can be found in major university libraries, has the advantage that genealogical information, usually up through grandparents, if available, is included for every entry. Richard Moritz Meyer is also a cousin from this branch of the family. He wrote a definitive biography of Goethe, even though his specialty was Old German and Germanic Literature. He also compiled a list of family members, which was privately published; the Latter-Day Saints' (Mormon) Family History Library has a copy on microfilm..

Fanny von Arnstein

Family members married into or became nobility; the names include van Vollenhoven (Pieter van Vollenhoven married Princess Margriet of the Netherlands; he's descended from Jente's son Suessmann), Baron von Rosenthal[12a], also of the Netherlands, von Arnstein, von Bardeleben, von Bischoffhausen, von Blumberg, von den Porten, von der Golz, von der Oye, von Doss, von Embden (The husband of Heinrich Heine's sister Charlotte was ennobled; his son Baron Ludwig von Embden issued a volume of Heinrich Heine's letters. Some university libraries have copies of the original [very old] translation into English..), von Eskeles, von Etzel, von Froreich, von Gablenz, von Gans (one of the directly descended lines was ennobled), von Giesdorf, von Klogmann, von Koenigsmark, von Kotze, von Oppenfeld, von Pereira, von Portheim, von Preuschen, von Rainford, von Ratsmann, von Raumer, von Schlichting, von Senden-Biber, von Weinberg, von Wimpfen, de Montegelas, di Spreti. Fanny von Arnstein and Caecilie von Eskeles were daughters of Daniel Itzig who ran the most glittering salons in Congress Vienna at the end of the Napoleonic Wars.

[13] Baron von Rosenthal's fatherhad amassed what is considered the next greatest Judaica library after David Oppenheimer's. The Baron donated it to the University of Amsterdam, requiring that it be kep a separate collection. It is now the Rosenthal Library, which publishes the journal *Studia Rosenthalia*. This information is from the introduction in the first issue of SR.

Long as the list of people mentioned is, it's incomplete! The list given here would be extended considerably if *Neue Deutsche Biographie* were to be systematically mined for them -- I haven't even included all the family member I already have. The extent to which Jente Hameln's genes have spread is astounding.

Acknowledgments

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of Dr. Diane Spielmann and Karen Franklin at the Leo Baeck Institute, Dr. Tom Broendsted, linguist and 8th cousin once removed, of Denmark, Dr. Konrad Rombusch, husband of a 12th cousin, of Germany, whose genealogical work is a model of organization, Peter Lande, whose articles frequently appear in Avotaynu, also a descendant of Jente Hameln, Neil Hitzig, David Stern, and Florence Marmor. For the curious, I am not myself one of Jente's descendants: my Hameln ancestry is through her sister Esther, who also counts many illustrious descendants, though not nearly as many as Jente.

Autobiography

I am a first generation American. My mother's family (Schueler] was a classical German Jewish middle-class family. I'm a member of the fifth consecutive generation of advanced degree holders; mine is a doctorate in physical chemistry from the University of Michigan. My grandmother saw to it that we were properly indoctrinated in family lore: she gave me her grandmother's locket for my twelfth birthday, and her notebooks for my fifteenth. One may gather -- correctly -- from this, that I descend from a long line of packrats.

I grew up on a story of a fabulous family tree going back to the sixteenth century which was lost during the Holocaust; three years into my serious genealogical studies I was able to make contact with a third cousin whose family still had it. I have since verified all its links against vital records or published genealogies, but without it as guide I could not have regenerated it, due to my ancestors' moving about so.

My father's family (Pupko) is a classical Eastern European Jewish family from Belarus. My knowledge of this family is mostly from oral history; and extends only to his grandparents.

I began my serious genealogical studies on inheriting a box of unlabelled family photographs from one of my father's cousins in 1990. I decided that someone should record the family history before even more information was irrevocably lost, and began with my mother's family because I had more material to start from. German records are more accessible than Belarussian, and I happen to speak German. I've written a family history, *Breslau Families*, copies of which are available at the Leo Baeck Institute and the Family History.

Addendum to Jacob, 14th Century "Sangmeister" of Nuernberg

Hans George Hirsch

My original paper [**Stammbaum** 8 & 9, July 1996] contained a table, "The Generations from Jacob Sangmeister to Helen Strauss Hirsch." Generation 06 showed a "Daughter (name unknown) ...." And the accompanying text read: "The only weak link in the chain is the daughter of Seligman Sack — the ancestor who was expelled from Nuernberg in 1499. We don't know her name...."

In fact we do know her as *Freye*, because she is mentioned four times in the recently published *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in der Reichsstadt Frankfurt am Main von 1401-1519* [Collection of Documentary Extracts Regarding the History of Jews in the Imperial City Frankfurt/Main from 1401 to 1519] by the late Dietrich Andernacht:

On January 5, 1499, when the expulsion of the Jews from Nuernberg was imminent, the Rechenmeister [Tax Commission] of Frankfurt promised Staettigkeit [privilege of residence] to Stral von Rheinbach, Hochmeister [Av Bet Din, head of rabbinical court], the father-in-law of Gumprecht, his wife *Freye*, their dependent children and others, for three years beginning July 25, 1499, in the house "zur roten Rose" for an annual rent of 40 guilders.

This privilege was actually granted on July 10, 1499, and renewed for three years on June 3, 1502. At the time of the next triennial renewal, in June 1505, *Freye* is listed as the widow of Stral von Rheinbach. Her name is not mentioned when the Staettigkeit came up for renewal again in July 1508. She might have married a third time — a distinct possibility since she was young enough to have born a child to her second husband, Stral von Rheinbach, in or after 1498 or she may have died between June 1505 and July 1508.

The two surprising aspects of this new discovery are: 1) that Shlomo Ettlinger, in his Ele Toldot, missed the four references to *Freye* in the Frankfurt Staettigkeit register, and 2) that mother and daughter have the same name. Ettlinger reports the daughter's name as FRAJE, the wife of Gumprecht. And the newly published documents refer three times to Stral von Rheinbach as Gumprecht's father-in-law. In fact, he was Gumprecht's stepfather-in-law, because his wife, FRAJE, was the daughter of her mother's first husband, SLAMA [Schlomo] of Worms, who had died in Nuernberg in 1497/98.

The "Yekke" Museum in Tefen

Herbert Mautner

In 1996, while traveling with family members in the western Galilee region of Israel, we decided to visit the Tefen Industrial Park, located between Nahariya and Carmiel. After lunch at Tefen, we noticed a sign which read "To the Museum." When we got there, the sign read, "The Museum of the German- speaking Jewry." Once inside, I was very pleasantly surprised, and noticed that this lovely museum was put together by Israel Shiloni, whom I had met in Nahariya about twenty years ago, through a cousin. At the time, Mr. Shiloni took all of us to the top floor of the Nahariya City Hall, where he was assembling articles, books, newspaper clippings and memorabilia to put together a history of the German-speaking Jews to show their accomplishments from the Middle Ages until the 1930's.

Israel Shiloni, formerly known as Hans Herbert Hammerstein of Berlin, passed away at the age of 95. About five years ago, Mr. Shiloni was given space at the Tefen Industrial Park by Stef Wertheimer, well-known Israeli industrialist and philanthropist. Since we were touring, we were unable to spend as much time as we would have liked.

In February of 1997, we went to Tefen. I had made an appointment with Mrs. Ruti Ofek, the director of the Tefen "Yekke Museum." She is a lovely lady who spent considerable time showing us around the museum. She had worked with Israel Shiloni for five years until his death in May of 1996. I was unaware just how early Jews had settled in Germany, until I saw hanging on the museum's wall a proclamation by the Emperor Constantine in the year 321, giving permission for Jews to settle in the city of Cologne.

The museum has a library of 2,500 books. They are divided into sections (glass cases and book shelves) with topics such as: biographies, community albums, education, dictionaries, Jewish history, Jewish study, music, philosophy, politics, and prose.

Many photographs are mounted on the walls with headings such as literature and writers; Jews in the 18th century; departure from Germany; art and architecture; music and theater; youth and sport; Jews in the army and in war; communities and organizations; social and political activities; economics, technology and industry; absolutism. There also are photos of 15 Nobel prize winners, who came from German speaking areas of Europe.

New to me was a collection of photographs of synagogues destroyed in 1938, especially one from Dessau/Anhalt. I suppose a number of my ancestors attended this synagogue, and my great-grandparents were probably married there.

Anyone traveling to Israel, or who lives in Israel, would enjoy a visit to this museum in Tefen, especially if they have a German-speaking background. I think that Israel Shiloni, with Ruti Ofek's help, did a superb job. Stef Wertheimer should be complimented for making it possible.

Derivation of some Family Names in Germany

Ralph N. Baer

In **Stammbaum** issue 6/7, George Arnstein translated part of Gerhard Kessler's book *Die Familiennamen der Juden in Deutschland* (Family Names of Jews in Germany). This excerpt dealt mainly with first names, but it did inspire me to describe the derivation of the family names that my ancestors adopted.

Most Jewish family names have one or more standard derivations; many books, including Kessler's, discuss this. However, in many instances these general reasons for names being adopted, are not appropriate. Some names in my ancestry appear to be patronymics (derived from the father's given name), but there was no one, at least in the recent past before names were adopted, that had this name. Other names appear to be derived from places where there is no clear connection to the places.

Records of name adoption still exist for many parts of Germany, but I have found only one case where a name adoption record itself states why the person picked the new family name. This is on a record for the town of Erle (now part of Raesfeld in Westfalen). The record, from the city archives of Dorsten, states that Hermann Cahn was allowed to adopt the name because his brother, my ancestor Jacob Moses Cahn, in Orsoy, near Moers/Rheinland, had previously assumed this name. Even this record does not indicate the original reason why the name was taken by Jacob, who, in fact, reflects a standard derivation as a member of the priestly Cohenim family.

My own family name, Baer (Bär), was adopted by my third-great-grandfather Marx Nathan and his brother Abraham Nathan in 1809. They lived in Malsch near Ettlingen in Baden (list in the Berthold Rosenthal collection at the Leo Baeck Institute). It was readopted in 1815 (list in the Generallandesarchiv in Karlsruhe). The German name Baer is usually a patronymic, often corresponding to Issachar in Hebrew and the Hebrew word for the animal bear which is Dov. It is very doubtful that this was the reason for this name. Marx's and Abraham's father was Nathan (Natan in Hebrew), and Nathan's father was Marx (Mordochai in Hebrew in this case). I do not know the name of Marx's and Abraham's other grandfather. The name Baer or a similar name also does not appear at all among the names of Marx's eight children and 58 grandchildren. (His brother Abraham was childless.) I regard this as strong proof that in my family, Baer is not a patronymic. There are other possible reasons that the name Baer may have been adopted. For one, it might have been a corruption of Bayer ("from Bavaria"). It might be that one of my ancestors was nicknamed "Baer" because of a physical characteristic that resembled a bear. The town of Malsch is at the edge of the Black Forest, where at least in the past there were bears. So perhaps there was an incident with a bear that occurred to one of my ancestors. I suspect that the name was adopted purely because Marx and Abraham liked it.

My mother's family name at birth was Gunzenhäuser. As described in an article that I wrote which appeared in **Stammbaum** issue 2, my fourth-great-grandfather Moses Levi in Fürth adopted this name based on his birthplace of Gunzenhausen.

My paternal grandmother's birth name was Maier. This name was adopted by my third-great-grandfather Isaak Maier in 1809 and again in 1815 in the town of Rohrbach near Heidelberg (lists for one or both of these years are in the Berthold Rosenthal collection in the LBI, the GLA in Karlsruhe, and on Mormon microfilms). Simultaneously, two of Isaak's brothers in Rohrbach, and a third in Leutershausen, as well as several nephews in Rohrbach and elsewhere, also adopted the name Maier or Mayer. As was customary, the name was a patronymic honoring Isaak's father, Mayer Moses, who had passed away in 1807.

The family names of my four great-grandmothers were Grünebaum, Hofheimer, Heßdörfer, and Schmidt. Only for the Heßdörfer family of Ottensoos (east of Nuremberg) can I say with reasonable certainty why the name was adopted. While the name Heßdörfer would point to a connection to the Bavarian town named Heßdorf which did have a Jewish community, there is no indication that this family ever lived there. The male ancestral line is documented to have lived continuously in Ottensoos at least as early as 1671. Quite possibly, the line lived earlier in Nuremberg and left there at the time of the expulsion in the late 15th century. When my third-great-grandfather Seckel Ezechiel-Bär had to adopt a family name in the early nineteenth century, he chose Heßdörfer (record in Nuremberg state archives), a disguised patronymic to honor his father Ezechiel-Bär Koppel. The Hebrew name for Ezechiel-Bär is Jeheskel Dov; Ezechiel-Bär Koppel is recorded as signing his first given name as Heskel.

My Grünebaum ancestral family lived in Gambach, near Butzbach in Oberhessen. I have not located any document showing my ancestors assuming this name. Furthermore, I have not seen any documents showing patronymics before family names were used in Gambach. The name Grünebaum was used as a house name by Jews in Frankfurt am Main, and it is quite possible that this family moved to Gambach (about 30 miles north of Frankfurt). The name Grünebaum was adopted in several other places near Frankfurt.

As to Hofheimer, this name was adopted in Buttenhausen in Württemberg by my third-great-grandfather Baruch Jacob. There is a Bavarian Hofheim that had a Jewish community, although it may not have had a Jewish presence before the nineteenth century. This is not the only town named Hofheim. There is, however, no indication that this family lived in Hofheim although it is a remote possibility that Baruch carried out business there. Earlier known residences of the male line are Dettensee (Baruch's birthplace), Dörzbach, and Hohebach. Three brothers of Baruch's father, Jacob Wolf, were still alive when family names were adopted in their communities. All adopted different family names, not an unusual practice: Blumenthal, Strauß, and Rosenfeld. Nathan Wolf, who took the name Blumenthal, did live in Buttenhausen as did his nephew, Baruch Jacob. It might be significant that, except for Hofheimer, all of these family names have a flower connection: Blumenthal = valley of flowers, Strauß = bouquet (although as a family name it usually is derived from a house sign of an ostrich), and Rosenfeld = field of roses. I do not know why my family took the name Hofheim.

My earliest known Schmidt ancestor was my fourth-great-grandfather Simon Schmidt in Großkrotzenburg near Hanau. I have never seen him mentioned with a patronymic. I do not know why this name, rare among Jews, was chosen — there certainly were no blacksmiths in the family.

The eight names adopted by the families of my great-great-grandmothers were Klein, Rosenbaum, Liebhold, Rosengart, Nordheimer, Neu, Schmitz, and Hirschmann. My Klein family was living in Jöhlingen near Karlsruhe when names were adopted in 1809 in Baden (records at LBI and GLA). My ancestor Seligmann Joseph, who was born in Sulzbach in the Oberpfalz (now Sulzbach-Rosenberg), took this name. The probable reason was that he was short (the usual reason), although I have no proof of this fact. A brother living in Landau adopted a different name: Sonnentheil. (See **Stammbaum** 5, p. 11) There are known to be at least four other siblings whom I have not yet located; the males among them probably took other names.

My Rosenbaum family lived in Gambach, the same place as the Grünebaums. Another name meaning a kind of tree, another mystery. Names that start with Rose can also be matronymics, derived from a female ancestor named Rosa. That does not seem to apply here, or in three others in my tree (Rosengart, below, and Rosenheim and Rosenberg in an earlier generation.)

My fourth-great-grandfather Mendel David and his son Nathan Mendel took the name Liebhold in Rockenhausen in the Pfalz (records in the Rockenhausen Standesamt). My third-great-grandfather Manasses Mendel left Rockenhausen prior to 1808, and he did not appear in records in Rohrbach near Heidelberg until his 1818 marriage. I do not know where he was in the intervening years. Interestingly, my branch in Baden kept the spelling Liebhold while Nathan's descendants who lived in the Pfalz used the spellings Liepold and Lippold! I do not know why this family took the name Liebhold which could be a patronymic for Löb (Judah) or Lazarus (Eliezer). Neither of these given names figures prominently in this family.

My ancestor Abraham Samuel adopted the name Rosengart in Buttenhausen, Württemberg. A biography of one of Abraham's sons, Josef Rosengart, written by the latter's son Sigmund Rosengart, states that Josef cultivated roses as a hobby. Most probably, Josef's father, Abraham, also grew roses, and this is why the name Rosengart (rose garden) was adopted. Interestingly, Abraham's father, Samuel Seelig, used the name Schwab in the former residence of this family of Worblingen (nr. Konstanz, Baden), and Abraham's brother Selig Samuel there retained the name Schwab in 1809 (LBI, GLA, & LDS records).

My fourth-great-grandfather Wolf Schmay took the name Nordheimer while living in Memmelsdorf in Unterfranken (now part of Untermerzbach, between Bamberg and Coburg). His death record (Würzburg state archives) states that he was born in Nordheim vor der Rhön, which suggests an explanation.

My Neu family in Wilhermsdorf (west of Nuremberg) presents a confusing mystery. My fourth-great-grandfather Juda Nathan adopted the name Stern in 1813 in Wilhermsdorf (record in the Nuremberg state archives), and other documents in Nuremberg state that in 1815 the name was changed to Neu. Juda's brother Joachim Nathan kept the name Stern and descendants changed it to Sterner. Joachim also used the name Wohlfeil! I do not know why any of these names were used. Perhaps Neu was just a new name.

My fourth-great-grandfather Jacob-Zwi Berlin, living in Meckenheim in the Rheinland in 1808, changed his name from Berlin to Schmitz (records in the Meckenheim Standesamt and the Koblenz state archives). The name Berlin was used earlier by Jacob-Zwi's father Joseph Berlin living in nearby Gelsdorf (now part of Grafschaft).Three brothers of Jacob-Zwi also took the name Schmitz.Two others kept the name Berlin, and a nephew (son of a brother) took the name Daniel as a patronymic. In the mid-nineteenth century, my branch had switched the name back from Schmitz to Berlin. Indeed, both the names Berlin and Schmitz are used today in this family. I have read that the Napoleonic law of 1808 requiring Jews in the Rheinland to adopt family names precluded the use of names based upon places. This would explain why the name Berlin used before 1808 had to be changed, but it does not explain why some never changed it. It is doubtful that the name Berlin actually indicates a previous residence in Berlin. Berlin may be the abbreviation BRLN standing for Ben Rev L N, where L N is an unknown name. This was suggested to me by Klaus H. S. Schulte who has written much about Rheinland Jewry. He also suggested that Schmitz may be derived from "aus Metz" (from Metz) where a Berlin family lived. Lastly, he suggested that the family may be connected to the Berlin family of Fürth. However, I am still far from certain as to why the names Schmitz and Berlin were used here.

One of my fifth-great-grandfathers in Großkrotzenburg near Hanau is recorded as Manasses Hirschmann. As with my Schmidt ancestors in this town, I have not seen a record without a family name. Another man named Moses-Löb also adopted the name Hirschmann there. I do not know his relationship to Manasses. In 1749/50 there was a "Jud Hirsch" in Großkrotzenburg, probably Manasses' father. If so, then Hirschmann was a patronymic, even more likely because there were descendants named Hirsch Hirschmann. This is the standard derivation of this name.

Of my 16 third-great-grandmothers, a few never had birth names because they married before last names were adopted where they lived. In some cases, their fathers were living when names were assumed or brothers are known to have taken family names. I could continue this paper with members of earlier generations. For space reasons, I will stop at this point.

In summary, how names were adopted is an interesting branch of genealogy. Often the standard "book" reason for a name is not valid in a specific case. It is most rare that a record explains why a name was adopted, but often it can be determined. I have never seen an instance in Germany where a name was selected or imposed by an official as often told of eastern Europe. I suspect that in many cases our ancestors took the names for no reason other than that they liked the name and it was a permitted one. Indeed, I think that this is what occurred with my own Baer family and others like my Hofheimers and Schmidts.

The Volks-Kalender as a Source for Obituaries

Claus W. Hirsch

One of the little known sources for obituaries of German-speaking Jewish citizens is the so-called Volks-Kalender fuer Israeliten, a small yearbook published in several regions of Germany and Austria during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A few of these are still available for perusal in some of the leading libraries and archives such as the Leo Baeck Institute, the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library, the Jewish Theological Seminary, Yeshiva University, and Hebrew Union College (all in New York City) and at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

About the Volks-Kalender. The Volks-Kalender or "People's Calendar"[sometimes also called Jahrbuch or yearbook] really was an almanac of sorts, with a potpourri of information about religious ceremonies, short articles on the history of Jews in certain towns and cities, poetry, and rabbinic commentary on various topics. It also contained information on markets, postal rates, train schedules and a variety of secular subjects. Of most interest to genealogists, however, are the obituaries or "Nekrologe" which appeared in most volumes.

Sometimes only one obituary appeared in these slim little books, but usually there were two to six. Not surprisingly, these covered famous or prominent people — a rabbi, an attorney, a successful business leader, someone who had achieved recognition in the arts. I came across only four obituaries of women.

These write-ups tended to follow a pattern. First, the writer would point out that the deceased left this earth far too soon. Next, he would comment on the departed's many fine qualities and inevitably conclude that he will be sorely missed. Over and above the usual eulogizing, however, the writer tended to impart a good bit of useful information about the dead man's family: 1) the father's name, profession and place of origin, 2) occasionally items of interest about the grandfather, 3) some résumé of the deceased's career, including the towns he resided in while alive, 4) comments about his mother's family -- if it had rabbinic roots or was otherwise noteworthy, and 5) the subject's date and place of birth. Many of these write-ups had far less detail than a genealogist would hope for.

To my surprise — at least from the perspective of modern-day obituaries — there was seldom if ever any mention of the widow and rarely of surviving children. Also, there was almost never any indication of the cause of death, and sometimes not even the precise date of death. Often the date of burial was given, so one can assume the date of death was one day prior thereto if Jewish customs were followed.

Where to Find Them. Relatively few of the Volks-Kalender survive to this day and many of the ones still extant are in very fragile condition. However, if you have a prominent ancestor, you may find it worth the effort to track him down. Table 1 is an incomplete list of institutions known to have copies of the so-called people's almanacs. Perhaps copies can also be found at libraries elsewhere in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Israel and, undoubtedly, in Germany and Austria.

Necrologies Cited. I extracted the significant genealogical information from the obituaries contained in those Volks-Kalender or Jahrbuecher I was able to consult. Where exact dates of birth or death are available, I have followed the American system of dating, i.e. month, followed by day and year.

Kalender fuer Israeliten, Vienna 1842-43 (5603)

Emanuel Deutz, grand rabbi, died in Paris 1/28/1842 in Paris. Age 78.

Abraham Stern, director of Jewish elementary schools, died 2/3/1842 at age 79 in Warsaw.

Dr. Karl Rehfuss, preacher and senior teacher in Heidelberg, died 2/18/1842, age 50.

Rabbi D. Kulb, died 2/21/1842 in Toeplitz (Bohemia) at age 75.

Alexander Cohn, founder, first Jewish primary school in Pressburg, died 2/26/1842, age 54.

Dr. Louis Jakobson, founder and patron of the local Jewish school, died 3/4/1842, Koenigsberg, Prussia.

Dr. Jakob Athias, rabbi, died at age 48 in Bayone on 3/23/1842.

Isak Spitz, regional rabbi, died 3/3/1842 in Jungbunzlau, age 77.

Levin Moses, orthodox philanthropist, died 8/11/1842 in Stettin.

Table 1. Institutions With Copies of Volks-Kalender für Israeliten

Institution	Years Covered	Publisher	Call Number
New York Public Library	1859 (5619)	Dittmarsch (Stuttgart)	*PBC
(Jewish Division)	1864 (5624)	Fritzsche (Leipzig)	*PBC
	1865 (5625)	Fritzsche (Leipzig)	*PBC
Leo Baeck Institute	1849 (5609)	Klein (Koenigsberg)	AR 1387 Jacobi
New York City	1842-59	Wollmann (Brieg)	CL AY 857 K58
	1870-1928	Poppelauer (Berlin)	CL CE 35 P66
	1899 (5659)	Pascheles (Prag)	CL AY 807.5 P34
	1902-1939	Hickls (Brno)	CL AY 807.5 H5
Yeshiva Univ. Library	1915-16(5676)	R. Loewit	No obits
New York City	1918-19(5679)	Verlag Jued. Zeitung (Wien)	No obits
Jewish Theol. Seminary	1822 (5582)	Koenigl. Preuss. Kalender	No obits
New York City		Deputation (Berlin?)	
Hebrew Union College	1842-43(5603)	Verlag Edlen von Schmidt	DS 101, .K2 (Wien)
New York City	1843-44(5604)	Same as above	DS 101, .K2
	1844-45(5605)	Same as above	No necrologies
	1854-55(5615)	Same as above	DS 101, .K2
	1865 (5625)	J.K. Buchner (Leipzig)	DS 101, .K2
Library of Congress	1860-61(5621)	Wertheimers Jahrbuch/Wien	DS 101.J2
Washington, D.C.	1861-62(5622)	Same	
	1862-63(5623)	Same	
	1863-64(5624)	Same	
	1864-65(5625)	Same	

Kalender und Jahrbuch fuer Israeliten, Vienna 1843-44 (5604)

Dr. Nehemias Trebitsch, regional rabbi in Maehren, died 7/6/1842 in Prague, on a trip to Carlsbad.

Dr. M. Creizenach, teacher of religion and math in Frankfurt/M, born 5/16/1789, died 8/5/1842.

Jules Julian, ship captain, buried in Bordeaux 1/22/1843.

Friedrich Cerfbeer, born in Strassburg 1786, died 9/22/1842. Appointed French Consul in New York City 1822, Consul General to Haiti 1837. Returned to France with wife and one daughter in 1842.

Salomon Hirschel, senior rabbi in London, died 10/13/1842 at age 80. His father, Rabbi Hirsch Berliner, was senior rabbi of the Great Synagogue in London and became senior rabbi in Berlin in 1846. He had four sons and four daughters (two of latter being deceased), 28 grandchildren and 24 great-grandchildren.

Ludwig Berg, doctor in the Jewish hospital in Warsaw, died 11/22/1842 at age 33.

Ascher Matzel, administrator of the Israelite Hospital, died 11/22/1842 in Vienna.

Salomon Tiktin, Chief Rabbi in Breslau, opposed to Dr. Abraham Geiger, died in March, 1842.

Volks-Kalender fuer Israeliten, Breslau 1846

Michael Kittseer, Talmud authority, died 9/28/1845.

Samuel Bloch, author, died 10/7/1845 in Zolkiew.

Josef Hoffmann, rabbi, died 11/17/1845 in Meiningen.

Dr. David Borges, M.D., one of the first Israelites to become an M.D. in Prague, died in that city on 12/17/1845.

Jakob Oppenheimer, businessman and philanthropist, died in Hamburg 12/12/1845.

Isaak Cohen, brother of Mrs. Rothschild, died in London 1/14/1846.

Samuel Leib Goldenberg, publisher of Kerem Chemed, died 1/9/1846 in Tarnopol.

Anselm Levy, rabbi in Hagenau (Alsace), died 1/24/1846.

Dr. Johann Jakob Sachs, medical advisor, age 42, died 1/11/1846 in Nordhausen.

Jonas Fraenkel, commercial counselor, died 1/27/1846 in Breslau.

Dr. Samuel Boas, of the provincial court in North Holland, died 2/8/1846 in Amsterdam.

Heimann Josef Michael, historian, died 6/10/1846.

Volks-Kalender, Koenigsberg 1849 (5609)

Rabbi Simon Beit died in August, 1847 in Hamburg. A talmudic scholar, he was a noble and tolerant man.

Rabbi Isaak Loeb Wormser, of the Jewish Community of Michelstadt, died there in September, 1847. [He was known as the Baal Schem.]

Nathan Hirsch, a rabbinic candidate, died in Prague in February, 1848. He was a capable young man.

Joseph Behr, died in Mitau in April, 1848. He studied law in Paris and was active in the Jewish government-school commission.

J.S. Rosen, banker, died in Warsaw in July, 1848.

Rabbi Kohn died of cholera in Lemberg. The suspicion that he was poisoned proved groundless.

Schie, banker, died in his 86th year on 8/27/1848 in Dresden.

Jacob Levin Jacobi, businessman, died in Bromberg 11/23/1847. He was born in Fordon 1/18/1786. Jacobi stayed in his parents' home until his 19th year. He married in 1810 and was a founder of a Jewish congregation in Bromberg. He was granted citizenship of his town in 1818 and of his country in 1829. During the cholera epidemic of 1831, which claimed many victims in Bromberg, he was a father and friend to those who were orphaned.

Volks-Kalender, Mainz 1859

Ludwig Philippson, son of Moses Philippson, died. He was born 12/27/1811 in Dessau. Wrote about the history of the Jews in Frankfurt/Main.

Dr. Reinhold Hirsch, medical counselor died 5/28/1859. Born in Kreuznach 1785.

Dr. jur. Martin Emden died in Frankfurt/Main 11/2/1858. Born 2/2/1801. His father, Jakob Emden, died in 1831.

Volks-Kalender, Vienna 1858-59 (5619)

Joseph Fischhof, professor emeritus, Vienna Music Conservatory.

Israel Mautner, wholesaler, industrialist and deputy director of Vienna Jewish Community.

Dr. Friedrich Gross, holder of the Golden Service Cross, founder of an eye clinic for the poor.

Dr. Alois Jeiteles, editor of the *Bruenner Zeitung* and poet from a literary family, died in Bruenn.

Wolf Pascheles, book dealer, died in Prague.

Rachel Felix, actress, buried 1/11/1858 in Lachaise Cemetery, Paris. Relative of Raphael Felix. Her younger son was Gabriel and the eldest, Alexander, is in Geneva.

Dr. Mordechai Rueff, knight of the Legion of Honor, and M.D.

Jacques Javal, knight of the Legion of Honor[15] and industrialist, in Paris.

Max Guggenheim, president of the Jewish consistory in Paris for ten years, died in Paris. [The consistory was created by Napoleon I and was a kind of Kehillah with legislative powers over Jews in the area of control]

Aristedes Pereira, knight of the Legion of Honor, merchant and industrialist, died in Bordeaux.

Baron Joseph Raphael Vitta, banker, died in Casale, Piedmont [Italy].

Werthheimers Jahrbuch fuer Israeliten, Vienna 1860-61

Aron Edeles, philanthropist, died in Prague 10/10/1859.

David Bernhard Frankl, died in Prague 11/22/1859. He was a Prague citizen, merchant, city councillor, holder of the Golden Service Cross, censor of the Filial-Escompte Anstalt of the Austrian National Bank, director of the Prague Steam and Sailing Ship Company and member of many organizations.

Dr. Moritz Horschetzky, born in Bidschow, Bohemia in 1772, died in Kanischa 11/7/1859. His biography is in Ben-Chananja, Vol. 3, No. 2.

Emma Seckstein, born Wertheimer in Bayreuth and married nearly fifty years, died 11/29/1859 in Vienna.

Jacques Epstein, president of the Agram Jewish community and philanthropist, died 10/26/1859 in Agram.

Bernhard Oppenheim, rabbi of Strassnitz 1821-28, died 12/26/1859 in Eibenschuetz. He was born in Moravia in 1790. His sons were David, the elder, who is rabbi of Gross-Becskerek; the younger son, Dr. Joachim, was rabbi in Jamnitz and from 3/1/1859 succeeded his father.

Alphonse Cerfbeer, died in Paris 12/10/1859. He was one of the first Jews in the military polytechnic school. Artillery captain in the Napoleonic Wars from 1812. After 1852 made a career in finance. Brother of Max Cerfbeer, president of the Central Consistory of France, and of Eduard Cerfbeer, military intendant of Bastia, and of the late Friedrich Cerfbeer, French Consul General in Haiti.

A.S. Guenzberg, doctor of philosophy, died in Breslau in March [1860?].

Wertheimers Jahrbuch fuer Israeliten, Vienna 1861-62

Moritz Isaak Caro, died 6/5/1860 in Breslau, was a member of the Jewish Community board for many years.

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[15] There is a museum of the Legion of Honor in Paris which can be consulted for bibliographic information.

Philipp Elimeyer, banker, president of the Mendelssohn Society, died 6/5/1860 in Dresden.

Wilhelm Schie, banker, died 4/21/1861.

J. S. Oettinger died 11/7/1860 in Berlin. He was the first rabbinical administrator in Berlin. Orthodox.

Gabriel Trieste, Jr. died 3/9/1860 in Padua, Italy. He was president of the business council of the Jewish Community of Padua and a philanthropist.

Dr. Jacob Massarani died last winter in Milan. He was a lawyer and administrator of many institutions. His only son, Tullo Massarani, is in the Turin Parliament.

Leon Alexis Aron, died in Tlemeczen, Africa [Tlemcen, Algeria]. He was squadron head of the Spahi and riding master. Buried in the Jewish cemetery in Oran with full military honors, at his request.

Josephine von Koenigswarter died in Vienna 5/14/1861. She was the spouse of the bank director, Baron von Koenigswarter[16]. She was chair of the Jewish Women's Society.

Abraham Errera died on 12/25/1860 in his 70th year in Venice. He was a banker and head of the house of the same name. Industrialist, pearl exporter. Active in Jewish Community. Married with children.

J. M. Jost, historian of the Jews, died in Frankfurt/Main. Born 1793 in Bernburg, Anhalt. After his father's death in 1803 he attended the Samson'sche Stiftung, Wolfenbuettel. In 1810 he went to Braunschweig, in 1813 to Goettingen, in 1814 to Berlin, in 1835 to Frankfurt as teacher in Jewish Royal School in Frankfurt/Main, where he stayed for 25 years.

Wilhelm Wertheim died 1/20/1861 while traveling in Tours. He was a professor in Paris, M.D., knight of the Imperial French Legion of Honor. Born in Vienna in 1815. Had family.

Werthheimers Jahrbuch fuer Israeliten, Vienna 1862-63

Isidor Marx, royal Bavarian major of the 14th infantry regiment, holder of the Royal Army Denkzeichnis, died at the beginning of May, 1862 in Munich in his 73rd year. He was born on the 15th or 24th November [1790?] in Freuchtlingen, Landesgericht Heidenheim. He became a second lieutenant in 1813 on field promotion and was made a major in 1851. He was married to the daughter of the merchant Eduard Marx for 21 years; two sons.

Prof. Samuele Romanin died in Venice 9/9/1861 at age 53. At age 12 went from Trieste to Venice with his three younger siblings. History writer on the Ottoman and Turkish Empires. He leaves a widow but no children; one sister and two brothers survive.

Jacob Elias Fromenthal Halevy, composer, died in Nice 3/24/1862. Born [27 May] 1799. His father was the first secretary of the Wohltaetigskeitsverein of the Jewish Community in Paris. He went to Italy in 1821. In 1846, by royal decree, he was made a member of the Central Consistory, representing Marseilles.

Dr. Bernhard Beer, Chairman of the Jewish Community of Dresden, born 7/20/1801 and died 7/1/1861 at age 60. The Beerstiftung, a charity, was founded in his honor.

S. Cahan died 6/8/1862 in Paris. He was born in Metz in 1796. He was a bible commentator and a knight in the French Legion of Honor.

Dr. Emanuel Hecht, teacher in Hopstaetten, Principality of Birkenfeld, died 2/25/1862. He was a researcher on Jewish history.

Lieutenant Adolf Beer died in Budweis on May 25 [1862?] at age 28 of a heart attack. He was the son of poor parents.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi Natkis, M.D. and critic, died in Molkencourt Spa. He was the son of Benjamin Zevi Natkis (called "Nuwi" the prophet). He was Galician, a poet in Hebrew. In 1837 he received his doctorate in medicine. He went to the Lemberg Jewish Hospital for 24 years and was in Vienna from 1831-1837.

Dr. Theodor Mannheimer died in Venice 5/25/1862. He was a journalist and was born 2/12/1827.

Werthheimers Jahrbuch fuer Israeliten, Vienna 1863-64 (5624)

Gabriel Riesser, died 4/22/1862. Born in Hamburg 4/2/1806, he went early in his life to Luebeck. He returned to Hamburg in 1821. He was a writer on Jewish history and a senator. He was the son of Lazarus Jacob Riesser and grandson of a rabbi. [This obit also appears in the Volks-Kalender published by J.K. Buchner in Leipzig, same year. More important: He was vice-president of the pivotal 1848 Frankfurt *Nationalversammlung* and the first Jewish judge in what later became Germany.]

Dr. Gotthold Salomon, preacher in Hamburg, died 11/15/1862. He was a preacher since 1820 in the Hamburg Tempel. [He was born as Salman Salomon on 1 Nov 1784 in Sandersleben, near Dessau.]

Michel Goudcheaux, Finance Minister of the provisional French government, died 12/27/1862 in Paris. He was born in Nancy in 1797. He founded a banking house in Paris in 1827, was Vice President of the Paris Consistory and participated in the July [1848] Revolution.

Lady Judith Montefiore, born Cohen, wife of Sir

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[17] Editor's note: Josephine (Perle) nee Koenigswarter, born 18 Apr 1811 in Vienna, married on 1 Nov 1829 in Hitzig near Vienna her first cousin Baron Jonas von Koenigswarter (10 Aug 1807 Frankfurt/M - 23 Dec 1871 Vienna). Both are my first cousins, four times removed. Koenigswarter tree at LBI/NYC.-ga

Moses Montefiore, died 9/24/1862 in London.

Dr. Julius Barrasch, a journalist, died 4/13/1863 in Bucharest. For fifteen years he was professor of natural sciences at Bucharest high school, the military school and the forest academy. He wrote Hebrew and, after 1850, in Rumanian on the subject of nature.

Dr. Samuel Js. Mulder, died 12/29/1862 in Amsterdam, age 90. Critic of the Bible and Hebrew lexicography. Rector and secretary of the Jewish Holder of the Netherlands Order of the Lion.

Rabbi M. P. Heilprin died in Washington 1/30/[1862?]. He emigrated from Hungary, where he worked from 1842 to 1858.

Ernst Wertheim died in Vienna 12/9/1862. He was an exporter, member of the Vienna business council and a member of various Jewish organizations.

H. Weickersheim died 1/16/1863 in Vienna. He was the founder of a wholesale house bearing his name.

A. Isaiah Bardocky died in Jerusalem He was Chief Rabbi of the Peruschim [Ashkenazi Jews] for 35 years.

Dr.Med. Schwarz died in Vienna 9/22/1862[?]. He was a naval M.D.

Volks-Kalender fuer Israeliten, Leipzig 1865 (5625)

Dr. Michael Sachs, born 11 Elul 1808 in Glogau, died 1/31/1864 in Berlin.

Dr. Moritz Veit, born 1808, died in Berlin 2/5/1864.

Giacomo Meyerbeer [né Jakob Liebmann Beer], born in Berlin 9/5/1794. *[Philo Lexikon* says he was born in Berlin on 5 Sep 1791, died in Paris 2 May 1864. *Neue Deutsche Biographie* says he was buried in Berlin 5 Sep 1864].] He was the eldest of four brothers and the son of a rich banker. One brother, the dramatic playwright Michael Beer, died in Munich in 1833. Another, Wilhelm Beer, renowned astronomer, died in Berlin in 1850. Meyerbeer's wife, née Massow, had four children, two of whom died young; two survived him.

David Samoscz died in Breslau 4/29/1864. He was born in 1790 in Kempen on the Silesian border. His father, Joseph, was a Talmudist. David was a merchant in 1822 after winning the lottery. His eldest son, Joseph, practiced medicine in Strehlen and became an M.D in 1842. His youngest son, Emanuel, was a high school teacher in Leipzig and became a Dr. Phil. in 1856.

Salomon von Rothschild, son of Baron James of Paris, died 5/14/1865. He was born in 1837 and married his first cousin.

Dr. Fischel Arnheim, died in Munich on 1/31/1864. Born in Bayreuth in 1812, he was a lawyer in Raida and later in Bayreuth. Member of the [Bavarian] Landtag [state legislature] in 1849, 1853, 1858-59.

Conclusion. The Volks-Kalender is a unique source of information about some of the prominent people who lived in various German-speaking communities of Europe in the 19th and early 20th centuriesThat these slim volumes survive at all is a testament to the various repositories around the world—and to the individuals who bequeathed the books to these archives and libraries.

Many of the books are rich in details. Others are painfully skimpy in the genealogical details which family historians seek about their ancestors. Stammbaum readers are urged to communicate any additional findings to the author so the information may be shared with other genealogists.

The author acknowledges with gratitude the assistance of Edward David Luft of Washington, D.C. and Richard Galbavy, attaché in the Slovak Embassy in Washington, in extracting information from relevant volumes housed in the Library of Congress.

[18] [A reminder that in Germany a physician [Arzt] did not have to hold the degree of Dr. Med.]

Thuringia - An Information Gap Is Closed

Peter Lande

Researchers seeking information on the pre-Holocaust Jewish population of cities in Thuringia are continually frustrated by the fact that the 1939 Jewish census for this Land was lost at some time near the end of World War II. Moreover, given the penchant of the former German Democratic Republic to avoid publishing anything other than propaganda about the Holocaust, other sources of information on the Jewish population, and its fate, were difficult to locate.

It was, therefore, with great pleasure that I read volume I of *Juden in Thueringen 1933-45 Biographische Daten*, prepared by the Europaeischen Kulturzentrum in Thueringen, Erfurt, 1996 (no ISBN number).

Prepared from a variety of sources, which are identified in the introduction and in connection with each entry, this reference book differs from the Gedenkbuecher prepared by many German cities and the federal government. As in the case of the other books, there is an alphabetical listing, but, unlike other sources, survivors

are included with victims. Even more important, where such information is available, there is a short paragraph outlining all information relating to the individual, including profession, other members of the family and, in the case of survivors, location after the Holocaust. Each entry is meticulously footnoted.

Volume I contains entries for names from A through L. Volume II is scheduled to appear in 1997 and will complete the alphabet. Two examples may serve to illustrate the usefulness of this approach:

Ambach, Paula (Regina) geb. Kahn
geb. 29.12.1879 in Mainz
verst. 26.03.1943 in Sobibor (fuer tot erklaert)
wohnhaft in Arnstadt, Ehemann: David Ambach; Tochter: Ilse Lewin, geb. Ambach;
Auswanderung Holland; nach Besetzung Hollands Deportation 1942 Sobibor.

Andorn, Johanna geb. Gottgetreu
geb. 06.08.1879 in Gehaus
Haendlerin; wohnh. in Gehaus; Ehemann Israel Andorn
(3.2.1880-6.10.1929); Kinder
Marianne Aenne u. Siegfried Andorn; Mai 1938 Auswanderung USA; Wohnsitz New York;1947
Anmeld. von WG-Anspruechen;

In both cases citations for this information are given. Since this book is probably not widely available at present, persons seeking information on individuals believed to have lived in Thuringia immediately before the Holocaust may write to me and I shall forward any relevant information from the book. My address is 3002 Ordway Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, or e-mail: 102256.1203@CompuServe.com.

Please remember that only Volume I is available presently and this deals with persons with family names from A through L. I am certain that the authors would welcome relevant information on victims and survivors and suggest that such information be sent to: Prof. Dr. Siegfried Wolf, Hagebuttenweg 35, D-99097 Erfurt, Germany.

Oppenheimer Descendants, Part II

George E. Arnstein

In issue 10 of **Stammbaum** there appeared my translation of Jacob Jacobson's account of the Oppenheim/Oppenheimer family. To my surprise I discovered that one of my paternal ancestors -- Schoendl Oppenheim, also known as Jeanette or Charlotte (1740-1826), neatly fitted into the tree I constructed from Jacobson's data.

An appeal for descendants to submit additional information has produced the responses which follow. The intent had been — and is — to gather data on living descendants and to establish, if feasible, links to this well documented family. Responses fell into two groups:

- First, those who have links to the old patriarch and his known kin.
- Second, those who don't, but hope to establish them.

Jud Suess. Several correspondents wondered if or how Joseph Suess Oppenheimer [1692? Heidelberg - 5 Feb 1738 Stuttgart] tied into the Oppenheimer genealogy. He is the well known Hoffaktor [court Jew] who has been the subject of novels, biographies, and at least one anti-semitic movie. The answer is affirmative; he is a member of the family, son of Issachar Suesskind Oppenheimer who, according to the *Jewish Encyclopedia* (1905) was a singer and leader of a wandering troupe of players, married to Michele, daughter of R. Salomon of Frankfurt/M; or, according to the *Encyclopedia Judaica* (1972), his father was a prominent merchant in Heidelberg and collector of Jewish taxes for the Palatinate. Both agree that he was related to Salomon Oppenheimer, (1630-1703), who began his career in Heidelberg, also as a tax collector in the Palatinate, and probably is the most prominent member of the family and an imperial Austrian Hoffaktor.

I was not able to locate a copy of Selma Stern's biography of Joseph Suess Oppenheimer, but in her *Court Jew* [p.44] she notes that the Oppenheimer family for three centuries had been wealthy and respected gem dealers and money changers in the Frankfurt Jewish quarter, and that the family includes Samuel.

A more recent book is *Jud Suess*, a prize-winning dissertation by Barbara Gerber, Vol.16 of *Hamburger Beitraege zur Geschichte der Juden*, [Hamburg:Hans Christians Verlag, 1990.] She writes that the material is skimpy and that he was born either 1692/3 or 1698/99 in Heidelberg. His death, on the other hand, is exceedingly well documented, with contemporary engravings showing him on the gallows, surrounded by excited onlookers.

● **Oppenheim/er Descendants.** Here is a summary of the uneven responses to date.

***From Dan Barlev** in Jerusalem. [Originally Dan Bruell. POBox 1199, 91010 Jerusalem, Israel]*

He has noncomputerized charts dealing primarily with the Bruell family which goes back to Isak Brilin (who died in Mannheim in 1678), shown on the chart in **Stammbaum** 10. He was married to Sarlan Oppenheimer. Barlev's data include an estimated 12,000 names, derived largely from the charts prepared by Michael Berolzheimer and deposited at LBI, NYC. Specifically Chapter 1 deals with Brilins. Chapter 3 deals with Jechiel Oppenheim, and Chapter 10 with the Wertheim family. He is currently working on Chapter 7 which deals with the family of Simon Wolf Oppenheim, father of Sarlan Brilin. Not incidentally he mentions that we are related to another of my ancestors, Schoenchen Bruell, who married an Arnstein. He also credits Charles Stanton, Brooklyn, NY, with whom he has been cooperating over the years.

***From Suzan Wynne** in suburban Washington, DC. [e-mail: srwynne@erols.com].*

She, too, is a descendant, in her case through the Wertheimer line. And she, too, mentions the Berolzheimer documentation. She has computerized data but did not submit them for possible publication here, but may do so at a later time.

***From Irene Newhouse**, see her article on p.1 ff.*

***From David Neumann** in suburban Washington, DC. [PO Box 190, Washington Grove, MD 20880. e-mail: davidn @enh.nist.gov].* (Not incidentally he has been indexing the contents of **Stammbaum** for which all of us can be most grateful).

He has computerized data, some of which are in *Exhibit A* on descendants, see below, of Nathan Marcus Oppenheim [1810, Frankfurt/M - 1871, Frankfurt]. In 1848 he married Rechle Goldschmidt [1815-1903].His data derive largely from the Meyer Family tree of the Goldschmidts at LBI/NYC and the family tree in the 1992 book *The Warburgs* by Ron Chernow.

Descendants of Nathan Marcus Oppenheim

His father was Marcus Oppenheim who had a daughter, Hanna Oppenheim, born 25 August 1800, died after 1879. Her husband was Moses Benedikt Goldschmidt, born 6 Oct 1798, died 5 Apr 1879.

Exhibit A: Descendants of Nathan Marcus Oppenheim

1 - Nathan Marcus Oppenheim Born - 8 Apr 1810 Frankfurt a. M. Died - 18 Jan 1871 Frankfurt a. M.
sp- Rechle Goldschmidt Born - 8 Aug 1815 Frankfurt a. M. Mar. - 16 Feb 1848 Died - 15 Mar 1903 Frankfurt a. M.
2 - Helene Oppenheim Born - 4 Jan 1841
sp- Max A. Rosenbacher Born - 31 Dec 1830 Mar. - 31 Aug 1862
3 - Caroline Rosenbacher Born - 31 Mar 1864
3 - Richard Rosenbacher Born - 16 Jul 1865
3 - Louise Rosenbacher Born - 30 Sep 1866
3 - Martha Rosenbacher Born - 28 Aug 1869
2 - Charlotte Esther Oppenheim Born - 24 Feb 1842 Frankfurt/M Died - 13 Oct 1941 Hamburg
sp- Moritz M. Warburg Born - 8 Mar 1838 Hamburg Mar. - 12 Jun 1864 Died - 29 Jan 1910 Hamburg
3 - Mary Anna Warburg Born - 28 Jul 1865 Died - 9 Sep 1865
3 - Aby Moritz Warburg Born - 13 Jun 1866 Hamburg Died - 26 Oct 1929 Hamburg
sp- Mary Hertz Born - 1866 Mar. - 1897 Died - 1934
4 - Marietta Warburg Born - 1899 Died - 1973
sp- Peter Braden Born - 1900 Mar. - 1926 Died - 1975
4 - Max A. Warburg Born - 1902 Died - 1974
sp- Josepha "Josi" Spiero Born - 1903 Mar. - 1938 Died - 1988
4 - Frede C. Warburg Born - 1904
sp- Adolf Prag Born - 1906 Mar. - 1938
3 - Max Mortitz Warburg Born - 5 Jun 1867 Hamburg Died - 1946
sp- Alice Magnus Born - 1873 Mar. - 1899 Died - 1960
4 - Eric Warburg Born - 1900 Died - 1990
sp- Dorothea Thorsch Born - 1912 Mar. - 1946
4 - Lola Warburg Born - 1901 Died - 1989
sp- Rudolf Hahn Born - 1897 Mar. - 1921 Died - 1964
4 - Renate Warburg Born - 1904 Died - 1984
sp- Richard Samson Born - 1900 Mar. - 1927 Died - 1943

sp- Walter Strauss Born - 1908 Mar. - 1940
sp- Sir William/Calder Born - 1861 Mar. - 1959 Died - 1960
4 - Anita Warburg Born - 1908
sp- Max Wolff Born - 1899 Mar. - 1940 [Div] Died - 1962
4 - Gisela Warburg Born - 1912 Died - 1991
sp- Charles E. Wyzanski Jr. Born - 1906 Died - 1986
3 - Paul Moritz Warburg Born - 10 Aug 1868 Hamburg Died - 24 Jan 1932 USA
sp- Nina Loeb Born - 1870 Mar. - 1895 Died - 1945
4 - James P. Warburg Born - 1896 Died - 1969
sp- Kay Swift Born - 1897 Mar. - 1918 [Div] Died - 1993
sp- Phyllis Baldwin Born - 1903 Mar. - 1935 Died - 1993
sp- Joan Melber Born - 1923 Mar. - 1948
4 - Bettina Warburg Born - 1900 Died - 1990
sp- Samuel Grimson Born - 1894 Mar. - 1942 Died - 1955
3 - Felix Moritz Warburg Born - 14 Jan 1870 Hamburg Died - 20 Oct 1937 USA
sp- Frieda F. Schiff Born - 1875 Mar. - 1895 Died - 1958
4 - Carola T. Warburg Born - 1896 Died - 1987
sp- Walter N. Rothschild Born - 1892 Mar. - 1916 Died - 1965
4 - Fredrick M. Warburg Born - 1897 Died - 1973
sp- Wilma L. Shannon Born - 1903 Mar. - 1946 Died - 1993
4 - Gerald F. Warburg Born - 1901 Died - 1971
sp- Marion Bab Born - 1903 Mar. - 1922 Died - 1982
sp- Natica Nast Born - 1905 Mar. - 1933 Died - 1987
4 - Paul F. Warburg Born - 1904 Died - 1965
sp- Jean Stettheimer Born - 1906 Mar. - 1926 [Div]
sp- M. Constance Woodworth Mar. - 1939 Died - Abt 1983
sp- Tapper d'Almeida Born - 1907 Mar. - 1946
4 - Edward M. Warburg Born - 1908 Died - 1992
sp- Mary W. P. Currier Born - 1908 Mar. - 1939
3 - Olga C. Warburg Born - 4 Nov 1873 Died - 7 Aug 1904 Berne, Switzerland
sp- Paul Kohn-Speyer Born - 1 May 1868 Liverpool Mar. - Aug 1898 Died - 1942
4 - Alfred P. Kohn-Speyer Born - Sep 1899 London Died - 1902 Koesterberg, GE
4 - Marian J. Kohn-Speyer Born - 1900 Died - 1988
sp- Ernest Sander Born - 1886 Mar. - 1935 Died - 1981
4 - Alice C. Kohn-Speyer Born - 1902
sp- William H. Auerbach Born - 1892 Mar. - 1940 Died - 1984
4 - Edmund Kohn-Speyer Born - Mar 1904 Died - 1985
sp- Alice Brown Born - 1904 Mar. - 1935
3 - Fritz Warburg Born - 13 Mar 1879 Hamburg Died - 1964
sp- Anna Beata Warburg Born - 1881 Mar. - 1908 Died - 1966
4 - Ingrid F. Warburg Born - 1910
sp- Veniero Spinelli Born - 1909 Mar. - 1941 Died - 1969
4 - Eva A. Warburg Born - 1912
sp- Naftali Unger Born - 1909 Mar. - 1946 Died - 1987
4 - Charlotte Esther "Noni" Warburg Born - 1922
sp- Seco "Willy" Smulowicz (Shalmon) Born - 1910 Mar. - 1945 Died - 1985
3 - Luise Warburg Born - 13 Mar 1879 Hamburg Died - 1973
sp- Julius Derenberg Born - 15 Mar 1873 Hamburg Mar. - 1901 Died - 11 Mar 1928 Hamburg
4 - Carl J Derenberg Born - 1902 Died - 1977
sp- Hedwig J. Bollschweiller Born - 1908 Mar. - 1937 Died - 1982
4 - Walter J. Derenberg Born - 1903 Died - 1975 New York, NY
sp- Emily Hess Born - 1913 Germany Mar. - 1949
4 - Ruth Derenberg Born - 1906
sp- Caesar Domela-Nieuwenhuis Born - 1900 Mar. - 1928 Died - 1992
4 - Gabriele C. Derenberg Born - 1914
sp- David Schiff Born - 1912 Mar. - 1952 Died - 1978
2 - Marcus Nathan Oppenheim Born - 31 Aug 1843 Died - 21 Apr 1868
2 - Benedix Nathan Oppenheim Born - 3 Mar 1845 Died - 12 Nov 1872
2 - Moritz Nathan Oppenheim Born - 15 Sep 1848
sp- Katharine von Kuffner
2 - Sally Nathan Oppenheim Born - 22 Aug 1853 Died - 2 Mar 1866

From Jeff Gutman in Washington, DC.
1712 Hobart St. NW, Washington, DC 20009
[e-mail: jgutman@ clinic. nlc. gwu. edu].

When he heard that we might be related, he used some of his data, some of mine, and produced the following print-out, Exhibit B, which, again, omits details as to sources and other notes.

For the record, additional data on some ancestries are available. For Fromet, known as Veronica, Brilin, see the chart below.

For Edel Drach, the records show her mother as Hindel Brussel, died 1643 in Frankfurt, and a grandfather as Jakob Bruessel.

Some of these data have been extracted from the well known book on the Frankfurt Jews by Dietz, or from the more exhaustive typescript -- a copy is at LBI/NY-- Ele Toledot by Schlomo Ettlinger.

Descendants of Moses Oppenheimer

Exhibit B: Descendants of MosesOppenheimer

1 - Loew Juda Oppenheimer Born 1500 Heidelberg Died - Frankfurt
sp- Edel
2 - **Moses Oppenheimer** Died - 1626 Frankfurt, Germany -
3 - Josef (Juda) Loeb Oppenheimer Died - 1655 Frankfurt
sp- Frumet Ballin Born - Worms Mar. - 1600 Worms Died - 1649 Frankfurt Dau of Samuel Abraham Ballin
4 - Simon Wolf Oppenheimer Born - Worms, Germany Died - 1664 Worms, Germany
sp- Edel Drach (Bacharach) Born - Frankfurt, Germany Died - 1668 Worms Dau of Samuel Bacharach
5 - Samuel Oppenheimer Born - 21 Jun 1630 Heidelberg, Germany Died - 3 May 1703 Vienna, Austria
sp- Sandela Carcassone Born - Mannheim, Germany
6 - Emanuel Oppenhei mer Died - 1721
sp- Judith Gomperz Dau of Solomon Emmerich Gomperz
7 - Eleanor Oppenheimer Born - 1695 Died - 1740
sp- Simon Wolff Wertheimer Born - 1681 ? Died - 1765 Munich
8 - Isaak Wolff Wertheimer Born - 1709 Vienna Died - 1762 Munich
sp- Zimle (Cecilie) Gompertz Dau of Solomon Gompertz
9 - Loew Isaak Wertheimer Born - 1742 Fuerth, Germany Died - 1816 Munich, Germany
sp- Nachma Tuckauer Dau of Lemlein Tuckauer
10 - Jutta (Judith) Wertheimer Born - 1773 From Randegg, Baden, Germany Died - 1816 ?
sp- Moses Levi (Kosch) Neumann Born - 1767 From Randegg Died - 1842 ? Son of Michael Levi Neumann & Merle Weil
11 - Nanette Neumann Born - 2 Sep 1800 Randegg, Germany Died - 15 May 1865 Buchau, Germany
sp- Abraham Veit Neuburger Born - 28 Jan 1788 Buchau Mar. - 9 Jul 1818 ? Died - 17 Oct 1857 Buchau, Germany
Son of Veit Neuburger & Sophie (Caroline) Levi
12 - Sophia Neuburger Born - 17 Sep 1819 Buchau, Germany Died - 2 May 1904 ?
sp- Herman (x-Napthali) Moos Born - 7 May 1816 Buchau Mar. - 16 Jul 1840 ? Died - 12 May 1889 ?
Son of Moses H. Moos & Eleanora (Haendle) Schmal
13 - Felix Moos Born - 20 Apr 1841 Buchau, Germany Died - 1932
sp- Karoline Neuburger Born - 13 Sep 1846 Buchau Mar. - 1867
13 - Friedrich Moos Born - 28 Apr 1842 Buchau, Germany Died - 2 Apr 1910
sp- Rosalie Neuburger Born - 22 May 1851 Buchau, Germany Mar. - 1871 Died - 5 Feb 1919
13 - Hedwig Moos Born - 2 Sep 1843 Buchau, Germany Died - 1927 ?
sp- Benedikt Haas Born - 19 Apr 1833 ? Died - 11 Jun 1890 Emmendingen.Son of Liebmann Haas & Dusette Neumann Buried in Old Cemetery, Emmendingen, said born 1833; we had 1838
14 - Anton Haas Born - 1864 Emmendingen, Germany Died - 1937 Basel, Switzerland
sp- Alice Netter Born - 1876 Emmendingen, Germany Died - 1958 Basel, Switzerland
14 - Lina Haas Born - 1865 ? Died - 29 Jul 1943 Los Angeles, Cal
sp- Philipp Guenzburger Born - 1860 ? Died - 1916 Emmendingen Son of Samuel Guenzburger & Rosa Haas
15 - Franz Guenzburger Born - 28 May 1888 ? Died - 1 Sep 1956 ?
sp- Margarethe Bloch Born - 1 Apr 1894 ? Died - 17 Dec 1982 ?
16 - Lisbet Guenzburger Born - 22 Apr 1920 ?
sp- Warren Thew Born - 10 Apr 1927 ? Died - 31 Dec 1984 ?
16 - Susi Guenzburger Born - 22 Apr 1920 ?
sp- Otto Nickler Born - 29 Mar 1920 ? GENERATIONS OMITTED
15 - Anna Guenzburger Born - 26 Nov 1889 ? Died - 7 Mar 1978 ?
sp- Max Odenheimer Born - 11 Oct 1877 ? Mar. - 1 Jun 1909 ? Died - 19 Jun 1935 ?
16 - Lotte Odenheimer Born - 20 Feb 1910
sp- Richard Coleman
16 - Fritz (Fred) Odenheimer Born - 9 Sep 1911 ?

sp- Dorothea Frenkel Born - 6 Jul 1915 ? Mar. - 3 Jan 1941 ? GENERATIONS OMITTED
16 - Margaret Odenheimer Born - 29 May 1922 ?
sp- Ernest Wertheim Born - 30 Dec 1919 ? Mar. - 13 Jun 1942 ?GENERATIONS OMITTED
15 - Martha Guenzburger Born - 22 Jan 1891 ? Died - 4 Feb 1952 Los Angeles, California
sp- Hugo Guenzburger Born - 17 Nov 1881 ? Died - 28 Jul 1928 Emmendingen
Son of Israel Samuel Guenzburger & Babette Kaufmann
16 - Kate Guenzburger Born - 4 Jan 1912 Emmendingen, Germany
sp- Hubert Marx Born - 15 Jun 1905 Aschaffenburg Mar. - 26 Apr 1933 Emmendingen,Germa ny
Died - 24 Aug 1979 Los Angeles, California, Son of Siegfried Marx & Julia Gudenberg
17 - Ursula Carol Marx Born - 25 Nov 1936 Frankfurt
sp- Stuart Gollis Gutman Born 14 Jul 1927 Los Angeles
18 - Jeffrey Stuart Gutman Born 29 Dec 1961 Santa Monica
sp- Stacy Lyn Brustin Born 24 Sep 1963 Chicago
19 - Benjamin Marx Gutman Born 12 Jan 1996
18 - Leslie Diane Gutman Born 20 Jun 1965 Santa Monica
sp- Michael Manley Born 20 Jun 1965 Mexico
16 - Lore Guenzburger Born - 27 May 1919 Freiburg, Germany
sp- Herbert Aron Born - 27 Apr 1916 Berlin Mar. - 19 Jan 1940 ?Died 5 Nov 1996 Los Angeles GEN om.
15 - Friedel Guenzburger Born - 28 Mar 1894 Emmendingen Died - 20 Jun 1984 Johannesburg, South Africa
sp- Dr. Hans Langer Born - 20 Sep 1887 Berlin Died - 28 Jun 1969 Johannesburg, So. Africa
16 - Gert Langer Born - 15 Mar 1916 Berlin Died - 13 Dec 1980 London, England
16 - Walter Langer Born - 8 Aug 1917 Berlin, Germany
sp- Hansi Lieneman Born - 23 Aug 1924 Berlin, Germany GENERATIONS OMITTED
sp- Millicent Smith Born - 9 Oct 1928 Uitenhage, South Africa GENERATIONS OMITTED
15 - Liesel Guenzburger
sp- Dr. Ernst Schulze
16 - Guenter Schulze
16 - Daughter Schulze
14 - Friedrich Haas Born - 1871 Emmendingen, Germany Died - 1942 Basel, Switzerland
sp- Frieda Bamberger Born - 1883 Nurnberg, Germany Died - 1960 Basel, Switzerland
14 - Jette Haas
14 - Ludwig Haas
13 - Ida Moos Born - 7 Feb 1846 Buchau, Germany
13 - Mathilde Moos Born - 24 Jun 1849 Kappel, Germany
sp- Gabriel Bernheim Born - 12 Sep 1840 Buchau, Germany Died - 26 Apr 1906
13 - Emilie Moos Born - 22 Dec 1850 Buchau, Germany Died - Dec 1935
sp- Ludwig Menz Born - 1844 Hohenems, Vorarlberg, Austria Died - 1900
13 - Anna Moos Born - 11 Feb 1854
sp- Moritz Hirsch
13 - Marie Moos Born - 21 May 1857 Buchau, Germany
sp- Heinrich Hirsch Died - Bef 1933
13 - Alfred Moos Born - 21 Nov 1862 Buchau, Germany
12 - Raphael Neuburger Born - 6 Oct 1822 Buchau, Germany
sp- Isabel Julie Herzog Born - 5 Mar 1836 ? Mar. - 6 Jan 1867 ?
13 - Daughterone Neuburger
12 - Henrietta (Jette) Neuburger Born - 4 May 1824 Buchau, Germany Died - 2 Apr 1913 ?
sp- Heinrich Heymann Born - 12 Sep 1807 Buchau Mar. - 30 Jun 1850 ? Died -25 Jan 1871 ?
13 - Sophie Heymann Born - 14 Apr 1851 Buchau, Germany
13 - Moritz Heymann Born - 31 Jul 1852 Stuttgart Died - 25 Jun 1926
12 - Maximiliane Neuburger Born - 22 Dec 1827 Buchau, Germany
sp- Albert Kohn Mar. - 3 Sep 1855 Ulm, Germany. One son, two daughers
12 - Friedrich Neuburger Born - 1 Apr 1829 Buchau, Germany Died - Jan 1831
12 - Emil (Michael) Neuburger Born - 22 Aug 1830 Buchau
sp- unknown, two sons.
12 - Louise Neuburger Born - 1 Jan 1832 Buchau, Germany
12 - Wilhelm (Ludwig) Neuburger Born - 2 Jun 1840 Zurich, Switzerland
12 - Carl Neuburger Born - 1 Mar 1844 Zurich, Switzerland
11 - Dusette Neumann Born - 1805 Randegg, Germany Died - 1878 ?
sp- Liebmann Haas Born - 1802 ? Died - 1875 Son of Nathan Ducas-Haas (?) & Mirijam Schwab (?)
12 - Benedikt Haas Born - 19 Apr 1833 ? Died - 11 Jun 1890 Emmendingen
sp- Hedwig Moos Born 2 Sep 1843 Buchau Died - 1927 ? Dau of Herman (x-Napthali) Moos & Sophia Neuburger

DESCENDANTS NOT PRINTED, LISTED ON PAGE 2

12 - Jette Haas
sp- Dr. Bloch
13 - Ernst Bloch
13 - Franz Bloch
12 - Michel Haas
sp- Sweety Arend
12 - Nina Haas Born - 18 Jul 1834 ? Died - 4 Jul 1906 Emmendingen, Germany
sp- Liebmann Roos
13 - Arnold Roos
13 - Ernst Roos
13 - Ida Roos
12 - Julie Haas
sp- Philipp Reichenbach Born - 1824 Hohenems, Vorarlberg, Austria Died -1899? In St. Gall?, Switz.
13 - Leonie Reichenbach
13 - Louis Reichenbach
13 - Anton Reichenbach
13 - Karl Reichenbach
13 - Marie Reichenbach
12 - Leopold Haas
12 - Julius Haas Born - 1845 Emmendingen Died - 1888 Landau, ?
sp- Rosa Marx
13 - Ludwig Haas
13 - Marie Haas
12 - Heinrich Haas
sp- Sophie Gutmann
13 - Otto Haas
13 - Richard Haas
11 - Joseph Neumann
sp- Pauline Baumann
12 - Emil Neumann
sp- Emily unknown
13 - Joseph Neumann
12 - Judith Neumann
sp- J. Maier
13 - Marie Maier
13 - Josephine Maier
12 - Bernhardt Neumann
sp- Tony Ettlinger
13 - Leopold Neumann
13 - Max Neumann
13 - Emilie Neumann
13 - Richard Neumann
7 - Baer Oppenheimer
6 - Wolf Oppenheimer
sp- unknown Behrens
Dau of Leffmann Behrens
6 - Daughter One Oppenheimer
sp- Emanuel Drach
6 - Daughter Two Oppenheimer
sp- Loeb Deutz
5 - Moses Oppenheimer
5 - Sarlan (Serle or Sara) Oppenheimer Died - 1673 Mannheim
sp- Isaak Brilin Born - Worms, Germany Died - 17 Mar 1677/1678 Son of Meschulam Eliezer Sussman Brilin
6 - Frommet Veronica Brilin Born - 15 Mar 1658/1659 Died - 24 Apr 1715 Vienna, Austria, dau of Isak b. Sussmann Brilin.
Her father's father was Meschullam b. Brillin who died about 1661 in Fulda. His father was Isak Brillin who died about 1660 in Fulda. Her second husband, Samson Wertheimer, appears below.

Data gathered by George Amstein, with additions by Jeffrey Gutman. Chart generated by "Descend", a utility which uses PAF data, then edited and tightened.

sp- Nathan Oppenheimer Died - 11 Nov 1678 Son of Jechiel (or Samuel?) Oppenheim
7 - Isaak Nathan Oppenheimer Born - 1678 Died - 14 Oct 1739 Vienna, Austria
sp- Schoendel Hirschel Born - Poesing/Boesing, Bratislava Died - Aug 1741 Vienna, Austria Dau of Lazarus Hiirschel
8 - 9 Male Oppenheimers
8 - Lazarus Isaak Oppenheimer Born - Abt 1710 Died - 3 Oct 1780
sp- Sara David Mar. - 1748 Dau of Hirsch David
9 - Daughter One Oppenheimer
sp- unknown Zelle
9 - Daughter Two Oppenheimer
sp- unknown Simon
9 - Nicolovius (x-Nathan) Son Oppenheimer
9 - Isaac Lazarus Oppenheimer Born - 1749 Died - 1820
sp- Schoenchen Levin Wallach Born - Breslau had five daughters, six sons, including:
10 - Julius Eduard Oppert Born - 1792 Potsdam, Germany, lived in Hamburg
sp- Henriette Gans Mar. - 1824 Berlin, Germany Dau of Abraham Gans
11 - Julius Oppert Born - 9 Sep 1825 Hamburg Died 21 Aug 1905 Paris
11 - Ernst Jakob Oppert Born - 1832 Died - 1903
11 - Gustav Salomon Oppert Born - 1836 Hamburg Died - 16 Mar 1908 Berlin
9 - David Oppenheimer Born - 1753 Died - 1815
8 - 5 Female Oppenheimers
8 - Hirschel Isaac Oppenheimer Born - Vienna, Austria Died - 1770 Hildesheim, Germany
9 - Schendel Oppenheimer
sp- Herz Samson Born - 1738 Wolfenbuettel Died - 12 Dec 1794 Braunschweig, Germany
10 - Herschel Hirsch Samson Born - 1 Jun 1770 Braunschweig Died - 11 Feb 1831
sp- Rachel Englaender
11 - Minna Samson Born - 1805 Died - 1883
sp- J Hahlo (or Hallo?)
8 - Mordachi Max/Marcus Oppenheimer Died - 16 Jun 1775 Fuerth, Germany
sp- Perl Herzfeld Died - 2 Feb 1800 Fuerth, Germany
9 - Jeanette (Schoendl) Oppenheimer Born - Abt 1740 Died - 3 Mar 1826 Fuerth, Germany
sp- Jonas Hirsch Koenigswarter Born - 1740 Koenigswart [today Kynzvart], Bohemia Died - 8 Jan 1805 Fuerth
10 - Fanny Koenigswarter Born - 1765 Fuerth, Germany? Died - 21 Dec 1837 Fuerth, Germany
sp- Julius (x-Joel) Baer Adler Born - 1764 Schwabach, Bavaria, Died - 23 Jan 1845 Fuerth, Germany?
11 - Caroline (x-Gella) Adler Born - Oct 1787 Schwabach? Died - 13 Nov 1859 Sulzbach,Bavaria
sp- Salomon Arnstein (Ahron) Born - 1783 Sulzbach Died - 16 Nov 1859 Sulzbach, Germany
12 - Arnold Arnstein Born - 3 Aug 1813 Sulzbach, Germany Died - 29 Oct 1854 Sulzbach
sp- Fanny (Fradel) Arnstein Born - 18 Mar 1820 Sulzbach, Germany Died - Aft 1863
13 - Josef Arnstein Born - 6 Nov 1853 Sulzbach, Germany Died - 27 May 1926 Stuttgart, Germany
sp- Georgiana Adler Born - 2 Sep 1865 San Francisco Died - 13 May 1949 San Francisco, California
Dau of Jonas Adler & Rebecca Ulmer
14 - Arnold Arnstein Born - 24 Jan 1891 Stuttgart Died - 25 Nov 1941 San Francisco, California
sp- Elisabeth Weil Born - 8 Mar 1898 Stuttgart Mar.10 Mar 1923 Stgt Died - 17 Mar 1986 La Canada, Calif.
15 - George Ernest Arnstein Born - 20 Sep 1924 Stuttgart, Germany
sp- Sherry Phyllis Rubin Born 11 Jan 1930 New York, New York Mar. - 22 Jun 1951 San Gabriel, Calif.
Died 19 Jan 1997, Washington, DC Dau of Bernard Rubin and Lucille Goldstein
15 - Susanne Carole Arnstein Born - 11 Oct 1927 Stuttgart
sp- Frederick Benedict Sears Born - 12 Mar 1920 Mar. - 26 Jan 1952 Los Angeles, California
16 - Elizabeth Arnold Sears Born - 21 Apr 1953 New York, New York
sp- Gregory Anning Born - 23 Jun 1947 England Mar. - Feb 1982 England
17- Gregory Edward Anning Born 19 Oct 1988 Long Beach, CA
17 - Charlotte Victoria Anning Born 6 Jun 1990 Long Beach., CA
sp- George Anast Born - 16 Mar 1913 Waco, Texas Mar. - 14 Jul 1956 Los Angeles, California
16 - Peter Anast Born - 19 Oct 1957 La Canada, California
sp- Christine L. Cline Born - 21 Aug 1953 Lackawanna, New York Mar. - 27 Feb 1989 Kauai, Hawaii
17 - Rachel Anast Born 23 Feb 1990 Bellevue, Washington
16 - Nicholas Anast Born - 2 Jun 1959 La Canada, California
sp- Kathleen Marie McCauley Born - 27 Apr 1967 Salem, Ore. Mar. - 20 May 1995 Petaluma, Calif.
11 - Simon Adler Born - 3 Jan 1803 Died - 3 Oct 1864

sp- Amalie Badmann Born - 10 Apr 1810 Died - 2 Mar 1876 Stuttgart
12 - Jonas Adler Born - 5 Aug 1833 Schwabach, Germany Died - 7 Jul 1900 Stuttgart, Germany
sp- Rebecca Ulmer Born - 31 Jul 1839 Schwabach, Germany? Died - 2 Oct 1882 Stuttgart, Germany
13 - Georgiana Adler Born - 2 Sep 1865 San Francisco, CA Died - 13 May 1949 San Francisco, California
sp- Josef Arnstein Son of Arnold Arnstein & Fanny (Fradel) Arnstein DESCENDANTS on preceding page
12 - Jeanette Adler Born - 10 Apr 1836 Schwabach, Germany Died - 24 May 1876 Stuttgart, Germany
sp- Siegmund (Samuel) Mayer Born - 28 May 1823 Laupheim, Mar. - 9 Sep 1856 Ulm Died - Ulm, Germany
sp- Samson Wertheimer Born - 17 Jan 1657/1658 Worms Died - 3 Aug 1724 Vienna Son of Joseph Josel Wertheimer
He is second husband of Fromet Veronica Brillin, shown above with first husband Nathan Oppenheimer
7 - Wolf (Simon Wolff?) Wertheimer Died - 1763
sp- Eleanor Oppenheimer (?)
8 - Male Wertheimer
9 - Joseph Wertheimer Born - 1742 Died - 1811
9 - Hermann Wertheimer Born - 1750
9 - Lazar Wertheimer
7 - Loeb Wertheimer
sp- Isachar Halevi Berman
7 - Joseph Joel Wertheimer
7 - Tolza Wertheimer Died - Hannover, Germany
sp- Josef David Oppenheim Mar. - 21 Jul 1706 Worms, Germany Son of David Oppenheim & Genendel Behrens
8 - Gnendel Oppenheim Died - 1774 Hildesheim, Germany
sp- Hirschel Issac Oppenheimer Born - Vienna Died - 1770 Hildesheim Son of Issak Nathan Oppenheimer
5 - Abraham Oppenheimer Born - Abt 1610 Died - 1693 Worms, Germany
sp- unknown Ginzburg
6 - David Oppenheim Born - 1664 Worms, Germany Died - 1736 Prague, Czechoslavakia
sp- Shifrah Spira Oppenheimer
sp- Genendel Behrens Mar. - 1681.

● **Oppenheim/er Not [yet?] linked:**

From Ralph Baer *in Washington, DC., 1250 Fourth St. SW, Washington DC 20024-2362*

In Word Perfect, not in genealogical software, he has data tracing his ancestry to Joseph Oppenheimer [Heidelberg bef. 1809 - Heidelberg] who married Sara Kaufmann [1749- 7 May 1821 Heidelberg]. A copy of his tree, with some 15,000 names, is at LBI/NYC, only a small part deals with Oppenheimer descendants.

From Laura Feig*, 3806 Candlelight Court, Alexandria, VA 22310, e-mail Laura@radel.com*

Her list begins with Samuel Oppenheimer, born in New York abt 1801, married to Sophia Lipstadter. Family tradition has his father, who also may have been named Samuel, migrating from Frankfurt to New York in 1789.

From Phillip Minden*. Alte Eppelheimer Str. 35-2, D 69115 Heidelberg.*
E-mail: pminden@urz-mail.urz.uni~heidelberg.de

Oldest ancestor is Moses Oppenheimer [no dates] who married Reitz [Regina] Gensberger. Their son was Jakob Oppenheimer, born 1768 in Blieskastel [Saarland] where he died 20 Dec 1824.

From Arthur Obermayer*, 239 Chestnut St, West Newton, MA 02165. e-mail: obermayr@tiac.net*

Patriarch is Moses Manasses Oppenheimer, married to Haya David, probably in Wachbach, today part of Bad Mergentheim in Baden-Wuerttemberg. Their son, David Loew O., married Reinlein Henlein who is part of the Oberndoerffer family chart at LBI (A27/3, C.271 726).

From Esther Ramon, *president Israel Genealogical Society, 50 Harav Uziel St., Jerusalem. 96424.*

Oldest ancestor is Schmul [no dates] whose son is Joseph Samuel, born 1745? in Witzenhausen, died there in 1698? Her database includes about 500 members of this family, GEDCOM compatible.

From David H. Solomon*, 7613 Lynn Drive, Chevy Chase, MD 20815.*

He has computerized data on his ancestors going back to Michael [no dates] and his son Joseph Oppenheimer [1754-1830] from Burgkunstadt in Bavaria. Descendants include Oppenheimers in San Antonio and New York City.

Jewish members of the German Air Force during World War I

Includes Pilots, Observers and Photographers, 1914 - 1918

From the book " Juedische Flieger im Weltkrieg " by Felix Theilhaber [127 pp.]

Published by: Der RJF Schild / Berlin 1924 plus 3-page supplement / Berlin 1932

Edited and translated by Herbert Mautner

Note: p.= page; supp.= supplement; noi = no other information listed [additions, not in original]

ABRAMOWITSCH. p.75 & 76; killed ; noi
ABRAMSOHN, Lt. from Hannover; p. 95
ABT, Rudolf, pilot from Bremen; p. 95
ADLER, Ernst, from Frankfurt/Main; killed in aerial combat; p. 85
ARON, Oscar, from Keuznach; born 20 Feb. 1886; supp.
ARONHEIM, Lt., p. 95; noi
BACK, Lt. Herman: son of Rabbi Dr. S. Back, later in Prague; p. 32
BAER, Albert, pilot from Windsbach / Bavaria; had studied medicine; p. 95
BALLIN, Lt. Leopold, a factory owner from Munich; pp. 45 & 46
BECKHARDT, Lt. Fritz, from Wallertheim / Hessen p. 49 (with picture)
BENARIO, Fritz, pilot; now in New York, Werstr. 174; p. 95
BENDER, Sgt. Rudolf: born 6 March, 1888 in Trier; badly wounded; supp.
BERGER, Karl from Duesseldorf, pilot; pp. 97 & 98
BERLINER, Dr ?; balloonist; p. 82
BERNEIS, Benno, pilot, born 1883, killed 8 August 1917; portrait painter from Munich; p. 118 to 124
BETT, Sgt.; p. 95, noi
BETTSAK, Heinz, born Berlin 1893, killed 11 Nov. 1917; was Dr. of Law; pp. 105-113
BIELSCHOWSKY, Hans, observer, from Berlin; nephew of the AEG director; p. 95
BIELESKI, Sgt. James, from Berlin, b.Feb.25, 1891 in Frankenstein, seriously wounded 4 Dec.1917; supp.
BLOCH, Martin from Markirch / Alsace; crashed in 1916; p.20
BLOCH, Lt. Otto Erich; squadron leader from Emmerdingen; son of the late cigar manufacturer Max Bloch; p. 83
BLOCK, Fritz; pilot from Hannover; p. 31, and his brother
BLOCK, Lt. Hans; born March 21, 1894 in Cologne; supp.
BLUMENTHAL, E; pilot from Cologne; volunteered at age 16½; p. 53
CAPPEL, Karl; pilot; noi; supp.
CASSEL, ? ; non-commissioned officer from Hannover; p. 25
COHN, Max (aka PETZALL); from Magdeburg, served with Richthofen squadron from 1916 to 1918; p. 96
COHN, Otto, from Fraustadt; p. 96
COHN, Dr. Rudolf; a lawyer from Berlin; served on lighter-than-air ship; p. 83
CHASANOWITZ, Artur; squadron leader; born 1892, died 1 Oct. 1915 in Breslau; was licensed engineer and of Russian nationality; father was from Grodno; p. 22 to 24, picture on p. 23
DUNETZ, ? ; civilian pilot, died in crash; p. 78
ELIAS, Dr. Herman, from Berlin; in lighter-than-air ships; p. 83
ELIAS, Lt. Max, from Berlin; engineer of the Zeppelin works in Friedrichshafen; captain of an airship; son of D. Elias from Hanover; p. 83
ELIEL, Erich, from Cologne; served in lighter-than-air squad; son of city councilman from Cologne; p. 83
ENGEL, Rudolf, from Hamburg; p. 96
FALK, Lt. ? , from Cologne; served in a Bavarian fighter squadron; son of alderman Major Falk; p. 25
FINKE, Erich; officer from Berlin; born 11 Dec1886 in Neu-Liegnitz; shot down& killed over France 27 Jul 1916; supp.
FRAENKEL, 1st Lt. ? , born 6 Feb 1889, in Hamburg; supp.
FRANKL, Wilhelm; killed in action; an officer, who was one of the most successful fighter pilots and received the " Pour le Merite ", and many other decorations; pp. 86-88; picture on p. 87
FRIEDLAENDER, 1st Lt. Hans from Berlin; flew as artillery observer at the western front. Shot down over Palestine and badly wounded; released from English prisoner-of-war camp, Nov 1919; p. 41
FRIEDRICHS, Lt. K. Th. from Goerlitz, son of Kommerzienrat Heinrich Friedrich; supp.
FROELICH, Albert from Stuttgart; noi; supp.
FROMM, Dr. Karl from Dueren & Bochum; engineer, leader of an over-size plane squadron; picture p.30,story p. 31
FROMM, Walter from Bochum; p. 31; brother of Karl Fromm
GELLER, James; squadron leader from Altona, born 11 Feb 1890; supp.
GEMBICKI, Siegfried Simon; fighter pilot; badly wounded; supp.

GERSCHEL, Sgt. Kurt born 25 Aug 1897 in Berlin; killed 29 Dec1917; supp
GERSTLE, Lt. Fritz from Dresden; p.25
GLASER, Flight Lt. Ewald, from Hindenburg; born 12 Dec 1895; killed in battle over Amiens 8 Aug 1918; supp.
GOLDBERG, 1st Lt. Heinrich Ludwig, born 14 March 1878 in Krefeld; supp.
GOLDMANN, Paul, pilot; educated in Ahlem; p.31
GOLDSCHMIDT, sgt. Willy, born 2 May 1895 in Ohrgrut/Thueringen; supp.
GRUENFED, Alfred, born 7 Aug 1897 in Niederstetten; joined at age 17; p.51
GUTMANN, Berthold; squadron commander; crashed in 1917, while flying with another pilot; p.97 and supp.
HAAS, Fritz, from Frankfurt/Main; noi, p.96
HAUK, Lt. Walter, from Steinau/Oder; law student before the war; was shot down and placed in British prisoner-of-war camp; escaped and returned to Germany; p. 40
HAUSDORF, ? , from Berlin; noi; p.96
HECHT, Georg, from Charlottenburg; died during flight training at age 19; p. 26
HEILBRUNN, Willy, pilot; flew before WW1; p. 76
HEIMANN, Siegfried; pilot from Oberdorf/Wuerttemberg; born 1894; pp. 47 & 48, picture on p. 46
HEMMERDINGER, ? , pilot; killed in an accident; p. 26
HERZBERG, Lance Corporal Walter, born 19 Aug in Berlin; supp.
HEYMANN, Harry; pilot from Berlin; supp.
HIRSCH, Edgar, from Walsrode/Heide; educated in Ahlem; p.31
HIRSCHFELD, Willy; officer and licensed engineer, who flew since 1909; pp. 76 & 84; picture on p. 84
HOLZINGER, flight Lt. Max, born 11 Apr 1892 in Fuerth/Bavaria; killed in aerial combat on 11 Sep 1917; pp. 88 - 91
JABLONSKI, Bruno, pilot; born 27 Aug 1892 in Berlichingen/Mark; the youngest flyer at the time; held international license #30; picture on p.97, p.78
JACOBOWITZ, Lt. Martin; former bank officer, and son of Herman Jacobowitz of Breslau; pp.41 & 42
JAFFE, Hermann, pilot, MD; son of Adolf Jaffe from Berlin; wounded five times, killed in battle 17 May 1918; p.100
JESSEL, Lt. Bertold, from Weilburg; member of a lighter-than -air dirigible crew. p. 83
JONAS, Lt. Herman, from Aplerbeek; balloonist; p. 82 & 83
KANN, Alfred, from Zempelburg; noi; p. 96
KAPLAN, Hugo, from Berlin, Brunnenstr. 18; p. 96
KASTAN, ? , balloonist; noi; p.82
KATZENSTEIN, Kurt, pilot; born 27 Feb 1895 in Kassel; supp.
KOHNERT, ? ; pilot; noi; p. 76
KOENIGSBERGER, Lt. Kurt, from Fuerth/Bavaria; son of Karl K.; p. 96
KOPPEL, Fritz, from Rheydt; noi; p. 96
KRAEMER, Bertold, from Osterode; noi; p.96
KUENSTLER, Paul, fighter pilot from Mannheim; p. 33
LAEMMLE, Lt. Kurt; noi; p.96
LANGSTADT, Lt. Wilhelm from Berlin; p.74
LAUER, Lt. Julius; pilot; born 1 Jan. 1893 in Nuremberg; supp.
LEDERMANN, Jakob; former public school teacher from Czempin/Posen; glider pilot and fighter pilot; winner of the air force cup for bravery in the air in 1918; picture and story on pp 16-39.
LEOPOLD, Lt. Joachim, from Gettenau/Oberhessen pp. 34,35 & supp.
LESSING, ?; (formerly COHN); flight Lt. from Huehnern near Breslau; son of Oscar Lessing; killed in action on Italian front; p. 101
LEVEN, Manfred, from Steinbach; received gold medal for heroism; supp.
LEVI, Eugen, from Stuttgart; son of bookstore owner Karl L; killed [1 Mar 1916], at age 21, in crash at Gotha; p. 20
LEVY, Jaques, from Berlin; noi; supp
LEWY, ? , Lt. from Stuttgart; noi; p.96
LEWY, Lt. Erich, from Berlin, son of Dir. Hugo Levy: p. 96
LEWY, ? , Lt. from Nuremberg; flight observer; p. 96
LICHTENSTEIN, Jakob, from Neustadt/near Pirine; killed in action ; p.20
LIEBMANN, E. , pilot; noi; p. 76
LIPPMANN, Dr. Alexander, pilot; before the war, was managing director of observatory being built in Oberhof; p. 26
LIPPMANN, 1st Lt. Alwin, from Duesseldorf; p. 97
LISSAUER, Dr. ? ; plane builder, aviator and PhD; killed in action; p.76
LISSAUER, ? ; pilot and lyric poet; killed in action; pp.76 & 78
LINZ, Karl, from Ruedesheim; supp
LUSTIG, 2nd Lt. Hans, from Radzionkau/Upper Silesia; son of Simon Lustig; p.3
LILIENTHAL, 2nd Lt. Arnold; pilot; picture and stories, pp.68 - 72
MACHOLL, Arthur, born in Braunschweig; noi; p.96

MANNHEIMER, Hermann; pilot; born 8 May 1893 in Bergzabern; died in Augsburg 20 Sep 1918; supp.
MARX, Flight Lt. Adolf; born in Bavaria & lived in Austria; pp.32 & 33
MATLATZKI, Bernard; from Stuttgart; born 2 Jan 1879 in Sdunowen, District Johannisburg/East Prussia & died of wounds 9 Oct 1918 in Wuerttemberg; supp
MAYER, Lt. ? ; noi; p. 96
MECKLENBURG, Fritz; pilot from Berlin; killed in action and buried in Weissensee [cem.] in 1917; p.25
MEYER, Lt. Paul E. from Berlin; born in Stuttgart on 11 Jan. 1893; supp
MICHELBACHER, Lt. ? , from Oettingen/Ries; page 96
MISES, ? von , pilot; mathematics professsor from Strassburg; had pilot's license before the war ; p. 76
MOSER, ? ; son of Dr. August Moser of Berlin; buried in Weissensee [cem.] in 1924; p.100
MUELLER, Ernst, pilot and former medical student from Hannover; son of bank director Siegfried Mueller; killed over Verdun on 11 Jan 1916; picture and stories on p. 92
NEUBERG, Capt. ? ; a member of lighter-than-air- squadron; noi; p. 83
NEUFELD, Alfred, pilot from Grimma; chemist by professionn; killed in 1914 at Doeberitz; p. 21
NEUMANN, Adolf; flyer from Frankfurt/Main; pp.30 & 31
NEUMANN, Otto; brother of Adolf; Frankfurt'Main; pp. 30 & 31
NEUMANN, Kurt; flier from Schwarzenbach a. S. ; crashed at the airport in Leipzig; p. 22
NEUMANN, Heinrich; licensed diplom enginner from Dresden; one of four brothers; p. 52
NEUMANN, Richard; pilot from Dresden, who appeared on the stage in Vienna; p.52
NEUMANN, Siegbert; another brother and a pilot; killed on 27 June 1917; p. 52
NEUMANN, Dr. Wilhelm; the fourth brother; medical doctor in the airforce, p.52
NEUMANN, flight observer Sally; from Oberaltertheim/ near Wuerzburg; born on 14 Nov 1893; supp
NEUMETZGER, Otto, from Oberdorf/Wuerttemberg; served in the naval aviation section; supp
NOSSEK, Siegfried; noi; p. 96
NUSSBAUM, Max, born 10 May 1894 in Erfurt; crashed in flying school in Hundsfeld/near Breslau on 21 Dec 1917 as an observer, and was badly wounded; supp
ODENHEIMER, Alfred from Bruchsal; aerial observer and bombardier; picture on p.52, story on p.51
OFFENBACHER, flight leader Bruno, from Fuerth/Bavaria; p. 96
OSWALD, Erich, served as instuctor and flight leader; pp. 31 & 32
OETTINGER, 1st Lt. Benno, from Berlin; former attorney; p. 83
OETTINGER, Julius, born 5 Jul 1893 in Ulm; killed in combat on 21 Apr 1917; supp
PAPPENHEIMER, flight Lt. Max; former teacher in Mergentheim; killed in action 13 Jan 1918; picture p.101, story pp.101 - 104
PERLHOEFTER, Kurt , pilot from Magdeburg; killed by a dropped on 11 Jul 1917; p. 26 and supp
PINCZOWER, Lt. Simon, born 12 Oct 1895 in Beuthen/Upper Silesia; crashed his plane and was killed 18 May 1918 in Schuesselndorf/ near Brieg; picture p.99, story pp.98 -100
PINKUS, Corporal ? , flier, who met with an accident in Flanders on 19/5/1916[?]; supp
REGENSBURGER, corporal Alfred; son of Max Regensburger from Fuerth; supp
RICHNOWSKY, Max; flier; noi; supp
ROSENBAUM, Edgar; pilot; son of Alex Rosenbaum of Frankfurt/Main; p. 33
ROSENBERGER, ? ; naval aviator; noi; p.40
ROSENSTEIN, Willy; pilot and instuctor; raised in Karlsruhe and received his pilot's license in 1911, at age 18; son of Mrs. Noerdlinger, who now [1924] resides in Stuttgart; p.76 - 78
ROSIN, flight Lt. Dr. Franz, from Freiburg; was killed in aerial combat on 4 Jun 1917; stories on pp.31, 85 & 86.
ROSIN, ? :brother of Franz ROSIN; also served in the airforce: p. 31 & 85
ROTHSCHILD, Hans from Goeppingen; noi; p. 96
RUEDENBERG, flight Lt. ? , from Hannover; brother of Professor Ruedenberg of Siemensstadt; p. 33
RUND, petty officer ? from Gleiwitz; returned from the United States to serve in seaplane squadron of the air force, became prisoner of- war in England; p. 31
SAMUEL, ? ; from Hannover; noi; supp
SAMUEL; group leader Gustav; from Rodalben/Palatinate; badly wounded in aerial combat & taken to English prisoner-of-war camp in 1918; pictures page 42 & story on pp.42 & 44
SCHAEFFER, pilot Ernst, from Breslau; badly injured in September; p.44
SCHAUL, Leopold from Wilhelmshaven; noi; supp
SCHEUER, flight Lt. Richard from Mainz; p.32
SCHEYERSON, pilot Albert from Heilbronn/Neckar; p.96
SCHIFF, Pilot Franz, from Frankfurt/Main, born17 Nov. 1898; flew land and sea planes in naval aviation; supp
SCHILLER, fighter pilot Heinrich , from Breslau; son of merchant Ludwig Schiller; killed in action, western front; p.101
SCHMIDT, pilot Hermann from Stuttgart; p.96 and supp

SCHWARZ, Josef from Rexingen; noa; supp
SECKENDORF,1st Lt.Otto, born 17 May 1889 in Nuremberg; adjutant in flying corps; returned to South America; supp
SELIGMAN, Lt. Oskar; pilot from Stettin; supp
SELIGSOHN, Lt. ? ; son of royal counselor Seligman of Berlin; p.83
SOMMERFELD, Herman; a Pilot, who flew over 100 missions at the front; see picture p.73, and story pp.72 & 73
STADTHAGEN, Lt. Paul, from Berlin; son of King's counsel Stadthagen; flew 96 missions as a Bombardier & flew mostly night missions. He crashed and was badly wounded; p.81
STEINITZ, Ernst , pilot and Instructor; naval aviator. Was shot down after three years and finished the war in an English prisoner-of-war camp; p.40
STRAUSS, Lt.Max, from Frankfurt/Main, flew in the dirigibles; p.83
STRAUSS, Moritz, from Kriegshaber, born 12 Dec. 1893; pilot and sharpshooter, supp
STRAUSS, Sally, from Sondheim; flew as a bombardier; supp
SENDER, Lt. Gotthold; a Flier, killed in action; p.28
SPIEGEL, Paul, served at age 62 as an aeronoaut with the balloon & lighter-than- air squadron in Munich; p.22
SULTAN, Dr. Martin, from Berlin; a dentist, was involved since 1909 in model airplane competitions. Served as an observer in the balloon corps & the dirigibles; p. 83
WARSCHAUER, ? , from Danzig; p.96
WARSCHAUER, David , a pilot from Fuerth, born in Gunzenhausen on 10 April 1897; supp
WECHSLER, ? ; killed in action; p.78
WEIL, corporal Kurt H.; a pilot from Kirn/Nahe; p.32
WEIL, Lt. ? ; killed in action; pictures on pages 113, 115. 117 & 119; stories on pp.114 - 116
Wetzlar, Lt. Alex, born 23 June 1892 in Munich; pilot and observer; supp
WITKOWSKI, Lt. Siegfried, from Ansbach; p.96
WEINER, Franz from Haag/Upper Palatinate; born 20 Sep 1895; taken prisoner in Palestine in 1918; supp
WOLFENSTEIN, Friedrich; pilot from Stuttgart; wounded; supp
WOLFF, Lt. Jakob; fighter pilot from Hamburg & a well-known pacifist; picture on p.55 and stories on pp. 53 - 68
WOLFF, Willy from Munich; an Officer, and an artist before the war; picture on p. 45 and story on pp. 44 & 45
ZUERNDORFER, Lt. Josef, from Rexingen, a merchant in Bochum before the war; p. 20

Rosenthal: No Link

Charles Behrend Sonneborn

Feibel and Moses Sonneborn adopted their last name in 1808; they lived in the relatively small village of Breidenbach in the district of Blankenstein in Hesse, north of Frankfurt/M. Their descendants are numerous and are the basis for my two manuscripts of more than 300 pages each.

The very size of this expansive family generates a goodly number of inquiries, often based on an assumed relationship to a missing brother, or even two brothers of Feibel and Moses, presumed to have taken the name of Rosenthal. The bad news, for these would-be kin, is that we are not related. There is no known or visible link to any Rosenthals. Here is a bit of background:

There are documents which suggest the beginning of a Jewish community in Breidenbach, including a list of Jews of "Breidenbach Land" for the years 1742 to 1776/82. Specifically, there is a letter of safe conduct for Loew Aaron, sometimes cited as Arjah and Arnot. His was one of six families which arrived between 1742 and 1770. In 1773 he is listed as follows: Loew Aaron, 47 years old, wife Spritz, 2 sons (12) and (2), deals in livestock and fruit, also slaughters livestock to sell meat, 1 house.

Thus we know that Aaron was born in 1726, arrived at age 23 in this tiny village for a new start; that he raised three sons: Aron born 1762, never married, died 29 Mar 1826; Feibel Uri, born 1772, died 6 Dec 1836; and Moses, born 1774, died 3 Dec 1852.

This same document also notes a letter of 10 June 1770 for the safe conduct of Simon Aaron, described in 1773 as 30 years old, in partnership with Loew Aaron, his brother, with whom he lives. All efforts to trace any family of this brother Simon, uncle of Aron, Feibel and Moses, have not been fruitful. Since it was not unusual at that time for brothers to take different last names — but I know of no evidence for this — Simon could have become a Rosenthal.

There is a good deal of documentation for Breidenbach and its Jewish families* (Stern, Loewenstein, Herzberg, Hirsch), so I know that Arjah and sons Aron, Feibel and Moses took the name Sonneborn in 1808, when last names were mandated in Oberhessen. To follow through on the Rosenthal speculation, I have gone so far as to surmise that "Uncle" Simon, a cattle dealer seeking new pastures, may have moved from Breidenbach and may have taken the name of Rosenthal. But while some Rosenthals did settle in Philippstein and died in Braunsfeld, there is still no visible link to my Sonneborns.

* Karen Franklin also reports her Sundham ancestors originated in Breidenbach.

German Documents in Poland

The following information was posted electronically by Edward David Luft (e-mail: eluft@capaccess.org); it deals with some surviving documents. There follows an alphabetical list of Jewish periodicals being indexed at the Adam Mickiewicz University Library, Poznan. Artur Jazdon (more about him below) has not indicated which volumes and numbers his library holds. Where known, domestic US holdings are shown. An asterisk [*] indicates no record of any kind in the Library of Congress computer.

1. Allgemeine Israelitische Wochenschrift, Berlin* not in Union List of Serials
2. Allgemeine Zeitung des Judentums, Leipzig (o) 86/130 MicRR
3. Allgemeines Juedisches Familienblatt, Leipzig, at Harvard. Microfilm Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem, Israel
4. Bayerische Israelitische Gemeindezeitung, Munich sv90-36508; holdings: 3 x 5 cards
5. Breslauer Juedisches Gemeindeblatt, Breslau sv90-47102; holdings: 3 x 5 cards
6. Canadian Jewish Chronicle, Montreal, Toronto AP92.C54
7. Corriere Israelitico, Trieste DS101.C68; 85/4077 MicRR; and Microfilm: New York Public Library
8. Educatore Israelita, Vercelli 4 Serials; sv91-24341; holdings: 3 x 5 cards
9. Frankfurter Israelitisches Familienblatt, Frankfurt am Main Microfilm: New York Public Library
10. Gemeindeblatt der Deutsch-Israelitischen Gemeinde zu Hamburg, Hamburg*
11. Gemeindeblatt der Israelitischen Religionsgemeinde Dresden, Dresden.* At YIVO, New York City, Vols. 5-9, 1930-1934
12. Gemeindeblatt der Juedischen Gemeinde zu Berlin, Berlin sv91-43703; holdings: 3 x 5 cards and Microfilm: New York Public Library
13. Gemeindeblatt der Synagogen Gemeinde zu Stettin, Stettin* not in Union List of Serials
14. Gemeindeblatt fuer die Juedischen Gemeinden in Rheinland und Westfalen, Cologne* not in Union List of Serials
15. Jaarboeken voor Israeliten in Nederland, The Hague 2334 MicRR (microfiche)
16. Jeschurun, Berlin AP93.J4 and 06111 MicRR
17. Jeschurun: Ein Monatsblatt zur Foerderung der Juedischen Lebens ..., Frankfurt am Main BM1.J36
18. Jewish Chronicle, New Series, London G153.J4 and 02191 MicRR
19. Jewish Comment, Baltimore AP92.J4
20. Jewish Guardian, London Microfilm: New York Public Library
21. Jewish Tribune and Hebrew Standard, New York Microfilm: American Jewish Periodical Center, Cincinnati, Ohio
22. Im Deutschen Reich, Berlin sv92-6656; Microfilm: Princeton Datafilm, 1974
23. Israelit, Mainz Microfilm: New York Public Library
24. Israelitische Annalen, Frankfurt am Main. Microfilm: Clearwater Press, 1984
25. Israelitische Wochenschrift, Berlin* At Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati, OH, Vols. 9-13, 1900-1904
26. Israelitische Wochen-Schrift, Berlin Microfilm: Indiana University
27. Israelitischer Jugendfreund, Berlin* not in Union List of Serials
28. Israelitischer Volksfreund fuer das Grossherzogtum Posen, Trzemeszno* not in Union List of Serials
29. Israelitisches Familienblatt, Hamburg* At New York Public Library and Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Vols. 10-39, 1908-1937
30. Israelitischen Familienblatt fuer Gross-Berlin, Berlin* not in Union List of Serials
31. Israelitisches Gemeinde-Blatt, Cologne At Harvard. Microfiches: InterDocumentation Co., Zug, Switzerland
32. Jude, Berlin-Vienna Microfilm: InterDocumentation Co., Zug, Switzerland
33. Juedisch-Liberale Zeitung (Juedische Allgemeine Zeitung), Berlin* At New York Public Library, Vols. 9-16, 1930-1936
34. Juedische Presse, Berlin Microfilm: Glen Rock, NJ for Leo Baeck Institute
35. Juedische Presse, Vienna-Bratislava At Harvard. Microfilm: Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem, Israel
36. Juedische Pressezentrale Zuerich, Zuerich* At New York Public Library, complete from1918
37. Juedische Rundschau, Berlin DS135.G3A256 and Stanford University for Hoover Institute; and
38. Juedische Rundschau/Allgemeine Juedische Zeitung, Berlin see item 37, above.
39. Juedische Turnzeitung, Berlin DS101.J852
40. Juedische Volkstimme, Brno* At Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati, OH, Vols. 1-7, 1900-1906
41. Juedische Volkszeitung, Breslau 4 Serials and Indiana University
42. Juedische Wochenzeitung, fuer Wiesbaden und Umgebung, Wiesbaden* not in Union List of Serials
43. Juedische Zeitung, Vienna Microfilm: Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem, Israel
44. Juedischer Kulturbund Berlin, Berlin* At New York Public Library and YIVO, 1938; see Juedisches Nachrichtenblatt Berlin
45. Juedisches Gemeindeblatt fuer die Mitglieder der Synagogengemeinde, Stettin* not in Union List of Serials
46. Juedisches Gemeindeblatt fuer den Verband der Kultusgemeinden in Bayern, Munich* not in Union List of Serials
47. Juedisches Literaturblatt, Magdeburg Microfilm: New York Public Library and InterDocumentation Co., Zug, Switzerland
48. Juedisches Literatur-Blatt, Preussisch-Stargard* not in Union List of Serials
49. Juedisches Volksblatt, Leipzig AP93.J83
50. Juedisches Volksblatt, Vienna* not in Union List of Serials
51. Kameraden, Stettin* not in Union List of Serials
52. Monatsschrift fuer die Literatur und Wissenschaft des Judenthums, Vienna* Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati, OH, Vols. 1-2, 1889-1891
53. Monatsschrift fuer Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums, Dresden [Heidesheim?] DS101.M62
54. Nieuw Israelitisch Weekblad, Amsterdam Microfilm: New York Public Library
55. Nowe Zycie, Warsaw Microfilm: New York Public Library
56. Ojczyzna, Lwow* not in Union List of Serials
57. Palaestina, Berlin Microform 19504 and HC497.P2P3 Vols. 1-2, 1902-1903
58. Populaer-Wissenschaftliche Monatsblaetter zur Belehrung des Judentums ..., Frankfurt am Main 24754 MicRR

59. Rivista Israelitica, Florence sv93-5477 and Microfilm: New York Public Library
60. Selbstwehr: Juedisches Volksblatt, Prague* At New York Public Library, Vols. 11-32, 1928-1938
61. Ungarlaendische Juedische Zeitung, Budapest* At Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati, OH, Vols. 1-8, 1908-1915
62. Unsichtbare Tempel, Munich* not in Union List of Serials
63. Vrydagorand Joods Weekblad, Amsterdam* not in Union List of Serials
64. Warheit, Vienna* not in Union List of Serials
65. Wochenblatt fuer den Synagogenbezirk Halle a. S., Halle a. S.* not in Union List of Serials
66. Zion: Monatsschrift fuer die nationalen Interessen des juedischen Volkes, Berlin* At New York Public Library, Vols. 1-5, 1895-1900

For thosewishing to know the history of how these titles came to be in the basement of the Adam Mickiewicz University Library and of the theft of them from various Jewish communities by the Nazis, see Jazdon, Artur, "Die deutschsprachigen Bestaende der Universitaetsbibliothek und andere wissenschaftlicher Bibliotheken in Posen/Poznan," *Nordost Archiv:Zeitschrift fuer Regionalgeschichte*, Lueneburg: Institut Nordostdeutsches Kulturwerk, Rex Rexheuser, editor. Neue Folge Band IV/1995 Heft I, pp. 101-116. DK4600.O33A26. At the German Historical Institute, Washington, DC.

The University Library holds 20,000 Judaica titles in all, including c.2,000 titles taken from the Berlin Jewish Community, p. 107.

Microfilms at University of Toronto

The following microfilms are located at the microtext room of the Robarts library at the University of Toronto. They have the call number: DS/135/G3G37. The information was posted electronically by Henry Wellisch at U. of Toronto[1].

Reel B32: Bibliographischer Vierteljahresbericht fur Jud.Literatur (1914)
Reel B34: Blatter fur Judische Geschichte und Literatur (1899-1904)
Reel B40: Bnai Brith, Deutschland (1891-1937)
Reel B50: Central-Anzeiger fur Judische Literatur (1890)
Reel B51: Central Verein (1922-!938)
Reel B85: Die Gegenwart (Berlin 1867-1868)
Reel B109: Israelitische Annale (1839-1841)
Reel B114: Israelitische Lehrer (1861-1872)
Reel B117: Israelitische Volksschullehrer (1851-1860)
Reel B133: Jahrbuch fur Judische Geschichte (1874-1890, some gaps)
Reel B173: Judisches Archiv (1920)
Reel B186: Die Judische Frau (1925-1927)
Reel B191: Judisches Gemeinde Jahrbuch (1913, 1914)
Reel B192: Der Judische Handwerker (1905-1938)
Reel B215: Judische Monatshefte (1914-1921)
Reel B219: Die Judische Presse (1869-1923)
Reel B234: Judisches Volksblatt (1896-1937)
Reel B237: Der Judische Volksbote (1908-1915)
Reel B262: Kartell, Convent Deutscher Studenten Jud. Glaubens (1906-1908)
Reel B261: K.C. Blatter, Convent....(1910-1933)
Reel B278: Liberales Judentum (1908-1922)
Reel B292: Mitteilungeen des Gesamtarchivs der Deutschen Juden (1908-1914)
Reel B296: Monatsblatter fur Vergangenheit und Gegenwart des Judentums
Reel B309: Neue Jud. Monatshefte fur Politik, Wirtsch. und Lit. (1916-20)
Reel B333: A.D. Brull, Popular.... Monatsblatter (1888-1908)
Reel B346: Schlemiel, Illustriertes Judisches Witzblatt (1903-!905)
Reel B350: Selbstwehr, Judische Wochenschrift (1907-1938)
Reel B391: Weltweiser fur Jugendliteratur (1905-1914)
Reel B396: Wiener Viertelsjahrschrift (1853)

Note: Die Wahrheit (Vienna 1885-1938) and Judische Wochenschrift were microfilmed by the Indiana Univerity, Bloomington, LC No. Ds 135 A92 V534. They also are at Robarts, Toronto.

[1] [Ed. note: I have not changed the neglected Umlaut spelling because the items may be catalogued as shown here.]

Letter from the Guest Editor

This issue was made possible largely because of the contributed articles by various hands, to whom I am most grateful. **Stammbaum** continues to serve a useful function, and the Advisory Board [for its members, see box below] hopes that there are those among you who will want to volunteer to serve as guest editor for the next issue. As of now, we know of no such persons; contributed articles should be sent to the attention of Karen Franklin at LBI, preferably on diskette accompanied by a printout.

There are some oddities in the present issue, like footnotes which had to be retrofitted because they did not properly transfer from one word processing program to another. Blame it on the software which would not renumber, even though so instructed.

Different contributors use different software or differ in their methodology. Thus the descendancy charts in Exhibit A give a bit less information than those in Exhibit B where some spouses are shown as "dau [or son] or ---."

And then there is Dr. Schwarz, a naval officer who died in Vienna, probably in 1862. That's probably valid: The Austro-Hungarian empire included such ports as Trieste and Venice; there *was* an Austrian navy.... And for those of you who stumbled over Giacomo Meyerbeer, né Jakob Liebmann Beer; please recall that he was a male and could not have been née. As for the rest of the issue, do

write about corrections and provide additions. It will help to set the record straight and make for a livelier next issue by an editor still to be "anointed."

Social Security Death Index. Rudimentary genealogical death data have been available for some time on a CD-ROM. The data, covering the years since about 1964, come from the Social Security Administration. Many LDS (Mormon) Family History Centers have copies. This SS Death Index is now available on the Internet Try: http://www.ssdi.gov.

Electronic Newsletter. For those with access to the Internet, there is available a free weekly electronic newsletter dealing with genealogy. The author is Richard Eastman, forum manager of the Genealogy Forum on CompuServe and author of *Your Roots: Total Genealogy Planning On Your Computer*, published by Ziff-Davis Press.

To subscribe to this free newsletter, send an e-mail message to the following address: *subscribe@rootscomputing.com* The message title must be: SUBSCRIBE (and if you change your mind, send the same message with "Unsubscribe.") The text of the message is unimportant as no human being will ever read it. The computer automatically enters your e-mail address into the list of newsletter subscribers. Alternatively, consult the *Ancestry* website (http://www.ancestry.com) because this organization has just assumed sponsorship of the Eastman letter.

Family Papers. At the risk of promoting an untested commercial enterprise, here is a short reference to Family Papers. This organization reports that it will help family historians and genealogists locate, own and preserve authentic documents and letters pertaining to their ancestors. Jim Hier, who sponsors the relevant web site is willing to provide more information: E-mail: familypapers@teleport.com Phone: 503.968.6595. Fax: 503.968.6365 Web Site: http://www.familypapers.com/~jimren

Jewish Genealogical Institute Of British Columbia has a home page with information about the Institute, its aims, meetings, holdings and membership: http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Hills/4441

Death Notice: It is with regret that we note the death of Franz J. Bierman of Chevy Chase, MD, on 13 November 1996. He was a subscriber to Stammbaum.

Survivors of the Shoah. Are you interested in participating in this oral history project on video, sponsored by the Visual History Foundation, chaired by Steven Spielberg? If so, send your name address, phone number and a short listing of your holocaust experience (which camps, or resistance group), place and date of birth, to Shoah Foundation, POBox 3168, Los Angeles, CA 90078-3168, or call 1-800-661-2092. At least one of our subscribers, a refugee from Germany during the Nazi regime, was pleased with his interview, confirms that he received a copy of the video, and recommends the project to other potential participants. He expressed surprise that he was considered a "Survivor" since he had served in the U.S. military but had not been an inmate in a camp and had in fact contributed to their liberation.

Munich. If you have information on former Jewish inhabitants, write to Dr. Andreas Heusler, Stadtarchiv Muenchen, Winzererstr. 68, D8097 Muenchen. Alternatively send e-mail to Margaret Chadwin at a2861al@lrz-Muenchen.de; she will forward it to the archives which is planning a commemorative volume. A recent exhibit in Munich was based on admittedly skimpy documentation.

--*George E. Arnstein*, Washington, D.C.

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The Advisory Board for **Stammbaum** thanks George Arnstein for taking on the editorship of this issue. It also seeks a volunteer for future issues. Send articles and news items on diskette, preferably with printout, or via e-mail, to Karen Franklin at LBI.

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